EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

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Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,696 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

ALLIES ARE FORCED TO TAKE DEFENSIVE IN TUNIS WAR FRONT

Pitched Battles in Progress in Mathruh-Djedeida-Tebourba Sector

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT

Axis Has Advantage of Well-Situated Airfields, Stable Supply Lines

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 8.—The Axis forces scored a marvellous success in counter-offensive on the Tunisian front with the result that the enemy forces were obliged to assume the defensive completely, reveals reliable information reaching here yesterday.

According to the information, pitched battle is now raging in a triangular area conecting Mathruh, Djedeida and Tebourba between the enemy and the Axis forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Walter Nehring, Commander of the German African Corps.

The Axis forces equipped with French-made 7.5-caliber guns and heavy arms have routed the United States and British troops from Tebourba and several key points and now are concentrating their efforts to place under their control roads connecting Mathruh and Djedeida. Due to the Axis operations, the pitched tank battle is now raging in the neighborhood of Mathruh.

The greatest advantage of the Axis forces is in that they have air bases near the forces operating on the front. From the air bases in Tunisia and Bizerta, fighters and dive-bombers are flying and playing an active part in the operations. On the contrary, there is no alternative for the enemy but to fly long-range planes from their bases in Algeria and Morocco.

As to the supply of munitions, too, the enemy lines of communications are far longer than those of the Axis forces. As a result, the enemy supply-lines are being subjected to bombings of the Axis air forces, proving another serious disadvantage to the enemies in the front.

Motorcar Corps Blasted

Domei

ROME, December 8.—In the Cyrenaica area, the reconnaissance units of the opposing forces have started its animated activities, and the Italian artillery attacked enemy motorcar corps and artillery units, inflicting severe damage upon them, while the Italian air force bombed and machine-gunned enemy units, the Italian High Command announced today.

In aerial battles over the front, six enemy planes were shot down by the Italian air force units.

On the Tunisian front, the Axis forces scored achievements in local fighting. Two enemy planes were shot down by German fighter planes.

Meanwhile, large formations of the Axis air forces also attacked Philippeville with the result that big fires were caused to enemy shipping, port facilities and warehouses there.

Enemy air forces raided Tripoli on Monday night, dropping bombs and in the raid, seven civilians were killed and four injured.

Reveals Enemies' Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 7.—The total damages caused to British-American forces by the Italian navy and air forces since the beginning of the war were announced by the Italian High Command today.

The Italian navy sank 104 enemy warships aggregating 333,968 tons, and 167 merchant ships, while Italian air units sank 62 enemy warships and 170 merchant vessels, causing thus a total loss of 2,098,151 tons to the enemies.

The Italian air force attached 1,800 enemy planes out of which 713 are said to have been shot down. Then 393 planes were destroyed on the ground, and those which are believed to have been smashed at various air bases number 194.

Italian Makes Donation

In commemoration of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Romolo Angelone, commercial commissioner at the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, made a donation to the Imperial Government on Tuesday.

Japan-Soviet Neutrality Adhered In 1942 Despite Delicate Situation

With Progress of Greater East Asia War Kremlin's Outlook on Conflict Has Undergone Change And Is Resolved to Stay Out of It

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 7.—One year has already elapsed since the news of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia shocked both the Kremlin and the entire Soviet nation.

This world shaking news arrived in Moscow when there was a lull in the German-Soviet war due to the arrival of the winter season, and the attention of the entire Soviet people was shifted from the western front to the Pacific.

All newspapers in the Soviet Union carried the announcements made on December 8 by Japan, Britain and the United States but refrained from making any comment. It was only on December 11 that the Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, for the first time editorially commented on the outbreak of the war, predicting that the War of Greater East Asia would necessarily be a drawn-out contest.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Soviet Union's outlook on the war has naturally undergone a change. In any case the whole world keenly wanted to know how the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia would affect the Treaty of Neutrality that had been concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union in April, 1941. This was quite natural, because Germany who had become an enemy of the Soviet Union since June, 1941, was an ally of Japan, while Britain and the United States, allies of the Soviet Union, had become Japan's enemies since December 8.

The intricacies and complexities naturally made the Soviet Union take a most cautious attitude, and contrary to the desires of Britain and the United States, the Soviet Union confined the theater of war to the European field on the implicit premise that Germany and Italy were her only enemies, establishing a definite policy of non-involvement in the affairs of East Asia so that it would not be dragged into the War of Greater East Asia.

By way of clarifying the position of the Soviet Union, S. A. Lozovsky, Chief of the Information Bureau, in the middle of December last year told foreign correspondents in Kuibishev that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union were based upon the Neutrality Treaty concluded between the two Powers in April, 1941, and that this relationship had not been in the least affected. And at every available opportunity the Soviet Union had been reiterating

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WAR POLICY OF U.S. BLASTED BY PEOPLE

Announcement on Pearl Harbor Debacle Brings Barrage of Bitter Criticism

The war policy of the United States Navy and War Departments is now suffering a heavy barrage of criticisms from the American people, who, following the shock of the recent official announcement of the Navy Department regarding the Pearl Harbor debacle, are now being daily brought face-to-face with the dismal pictures of the fiasco that are appearing in the dailies, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

"The American people are considerably blue over the realization that what they once hopefully doubted has now become a fact, as they see pictures of the miserable wreckages of the once-vaunted battleships Arizona, West Virginia, Tennessee and others in Pearl Harbor. They are at a loss as to what extent they should believe the reports of their Government as true.

"At the time General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American-Filipino Forces, took flight from Bataan Peninsula to Australia, the majority of the American people were under the belief that strong reinforcements would be sent to Corregidor, but now they have found that such a move was impossible, as the American Pacific fleet had been annihilated at the start of the war. They have also realized that America could do nothing to help Britain when the battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse were sent to the bottom and that the signal defeat of the American navy off Java was true.

"The American Government is still spreading propaganda that the American navy scored a victory in the Battle off Midway and in the Coral Sea, but now that the American people realize that their navy really was abjectly defeated at Pearl Harbor, they have begun to entertain a strong suspicion toward such propaganda. All in all, their nonconfidence in the official reports of the Navy Department is becoming more and more marked."

TO FREE INDIAN LEADERS

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, December 8.—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the India National Congress, Pandit J. Nehru and other leaders of the India National Congress Party will be released from the Agha Khan palace where they have been interned since August 8 of this year when they were arrested, it was reported by a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

The dispatch revealed further that negotiations will be resumed between Britain and the India National Congress Party leaders on their release through the good offices of the United States Government and the Chungking regime.

REGIME OF DARLAN IS MENACE TO ALLIES

General Catroux of De Gaulle Camp Says North Africa Strategy Endangered

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 8.—The existence of the Darlan regime is a serious threat to the British-American forces in North Africa, declared General Georges Catroux of the De Gaullist regime, it is reported by Reuters from London.

"The existence of the Darlan regime behind the British First Army now desperately fighting in Tunisia under great difficulty of transportation cannot be overlooked," he said. "Unless the Darlan influence is driven out of the country, this threat is not removed. The appearance of the Darlan regime has greatly angered the Free French Forces now cooperating with the British Eighth Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery."

Claim Dakar Bases Loaned

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, December 8.—An agreement is reported to have been concluded between Governor-General Pierre Boisson at Dakar and the British-American forces for the use of air and naval bases at Dakar, it is reported from Algiers as an information from reliable American sources.

French Fleet Still Intact

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—Half of the French fleet reported to have been scuttled in the naval port of Toulon is still floating without any sign of damage inflicted, according to Raymond Swing, a noted American radio commentator, who broadcast last Friday on the existing state of conditions in Toulon.

According to photographs taken by the Allied reconnaissance planes which flew over the naval port of Toulon, broadcast the noted radio commentator, several warcraft are still burning, while many other craft seem to have been severely damaged.

"However," Swing said, "half of the French fleet is floating with no sign of damage. It is, of course, impossible to know how much these warcraft have been damaged in their interior. But it is not an easy task to destroy the whole of the big fleet in a short period of time."

Endorsing Swing's broadcast, several New York papers dated last Friday reported that warcraft of the French fleet in Toulon still floating without being damaged are a battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers and several submarines.

However, another capital ship was scuttled without doubt together with one to three cruisers, added the papers.

NIPPON'S FRIENDSHIP WITH AXIS PARTNERS DEEPENS EVER MORE

Says Board of Information Vice-President, Answering German Correspondent's Queries

EXPLAINS WAR VICTORIES

Not by Excellent Weapons But Through Self Sacrificing Spirit Of All Nipponese

When Nippon makes a friendship, it sticks by the friendship no matter what happens and Nippon's friendship with Germany and Italy is based on this traditional principle, said Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in answer to a series of questions queried by Dr. Karl H. Abshagen, Tokyo correspondent of the Europapress, yesterday, according to the Asahi.

Dr. Abshagen: How have the relations between Nippon and the Axis states developed during the past one year of the War of Greater East Asia?

Mr. Okumura: It is true that friendship deepens in an emergency. The friendship struck among Nippon, Germany and Italy before the outbreak of the present world-wide war naturally became closer with the coming of the War of Greater East Asia. The Nippon nation, I believe, has deepened their understanding of both the significance and actual need of the Tripartite Alliance through its war.

The Nippon nation, you understand, has no such calculating nature to estimate friendship, in the cold-blooded manner of regarding it a mere promise whether personal or international. We act or think quite indifferent to the profit involved. The whole nation has solidified its determination to abide by the principle of the Pact through thick and thin. This determination is in line with the national principle with which Nippon was founded.

Dr. Abshagen: What evolution has been effected in the Nippon nation's attitude toward its war since the outbreak? How has the successive, brilliant war achievements by the Imperial Forces heightened its hopes and determination in the war?

Mr. Okumura: The Nippon nation does not regard the glorious war record of the past one year as anything brought about by powerful weapons or excelled war strategy. All the brilliant results have been realized by the Nippon spirit in which all the armed forces in this country served the State in the defiance of lives under the command of His Majesty the Emperor. Our victories are those of our spiritual power over the material strength of the United States and Britain.

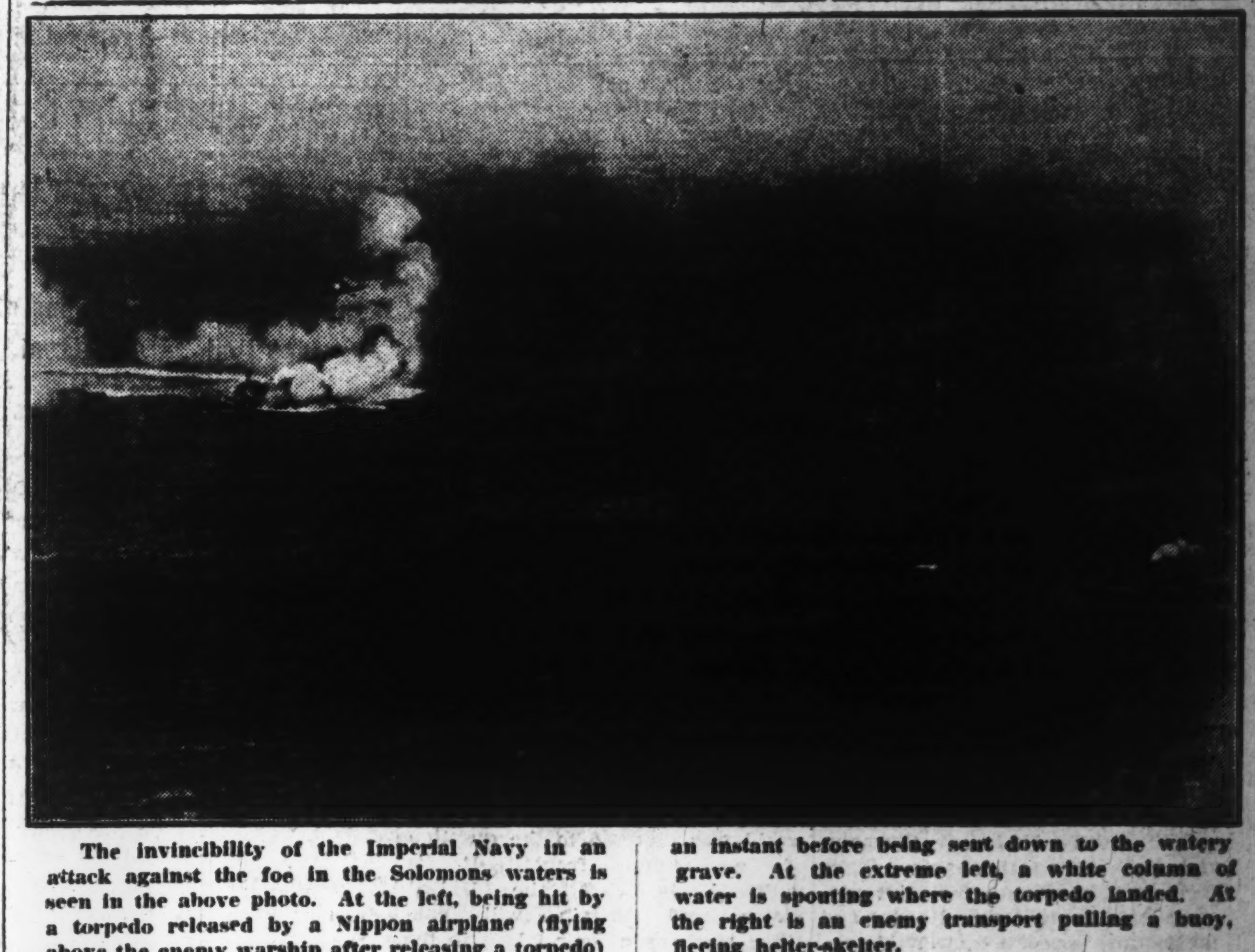
This mental attitude of ours, in which all materialistic considerations are given up for a sacred cause will establish a good example in the world. I believe this will incidentally be the fundamental principle in the future international community. We will never stop fighting till all Anglo-American influences are driven out of the globe. Ours is a war to crush completely the nefarious ambition of America and Britain to dominate East Asia and finally the whole world.

Dr. Abshagen: Tell me the outline of the extensive program for readjustment of your administrative and economic system and also of your outlook of these intended innovations.

Mr. Okumura: Nippon, as you know, has staked its national fate for the execution of the War of

(Continued on Page 2)

Another Victim of Our Invincible Navy



The invincibility of the Imperial Navy in an attack against the foe in the Solomons waters is seen in the above photo. At the left, being hit by a torpedo released by a Nippon airplane (flying above the enemy warship after releasing a torpedo) in the side, an enemy warship is now turning circles, an instant before being sent down to the watery grave. At the extreme left, a white column of water is spouting where the torpedo landed. At the right is an enemy transport pulling a buoy, fleeing helter-skelter.

(Passed by the courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

FIERCE OFFENSIVES HIGHLIGHT E. FRONT

Spasmodic Soviet Attacks Repulsed—German Positions Strengthened

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Spirited offensives are in progress throughout the Eastern Front, it is reported here today. Since a few days ago, the report continues, German forces, from the northern vicinity of Lake Ilmen down to the southern sector of the Caucasus, have been steadily strengthening their positions by repulsing spasmodic Soviet attacks.

At many points on the Stalingrad sector, many fierce German attacks are being staged, in defiance of snow storms raging on the plains along the banks of the Don River. The Soviet troops, it is also reported, have been busily engaged in meeting German spearheads. All strategic points in northwest and south Stalingrad are firmly under German control, while the factory zone in the northern section of the city saw the reduction of many provisionally established Soviet positions by German fighters.

A Moscow dispatch today stated in this connection that "Inclement weather is now obstructing the free operation of the Soviet forces," which may be taken as an indirect acknowledgment of Soviet reverses.

Similar situations have arisen in the vicinities around Rjev and Kalinin, west of Moscow, where vigorous German offensives are being effected.

A sector between Rjev and Biasma, especially saw a fierce encounter staged yesterday night between opposing forces, their common objective being the holding of a key railway point. During the encounter, German dive-bombers fiercely bombed the Soviets who were finally compelled to withdraw to the northeast.

Mrs. Chiang to Visit London

Domei

CANTON, December 9.—Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who is visiting Washington, has completed her conferences with the American authorities and it is reported that she will visit England before returning home.

Crowds of People Flock to War Ministry, On December 8, to Donate Over ¥2 Million

Showing their keen and deep-seated gratitude to those who gave their lives in the course of duty and to those who are today striving unquestioningly on the front line of action, a huge crowd of donors visited the War Ministry from the early morning of December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

By 4 o'clock of the same evening, donations had amounted to over ¥2,500,000, among which was included ¥500,000 by the First Life Insurance Company. Conspicuous among donors was Willy Rudolf Forster, of the Nippon-German Machine Works, Magome, Omori-ku, who contributed ¥5,000.

Meanwhile, the Navy Ministry, from early morning until late at night, was also thronged with multitudes of donors.

Among its donations were ¥500,000 from the First Life Insurance Company, ¥250,000 from the Nichiren Sect, and ¥100,000 from the Nishimatsu Gumi, Ltd.

Total donations to the Navy for the day included 1,530,153 yen to the National Defense Fund, and 106,664 yen to the Soldiers' Relief Fund.

In addition, 13,802 pieces of goods were contributed for the benefit of officers and men on the front line.

Nagano Farmer Sees Second Year of War With 19th Baby Born

On December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, as if a prelude of the second year of victories, Chuichi Tsukahara, 55, a farmer of Matsukawa, Iida, Nagano Prefecture, and his wife, Kei, 47, notified the city office of the birth of their 19th child on December 2. The farmer has the largest family in Nagano Prefecture and was commended on that score by the Welfare Ministry in 1940. Of the 19 children only three have died, and two were called to the colors. They are now fighting in China.

MOSLEMS ASSURED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Java to Be Happy Island for Inhabitants, Says Lt.-Gen. Imamura to Delegates

Domei

BATAVIA, December 8.—Freedom of religion was pledged yesterday by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Java, before 33 Moslem representatives headed by Hadji Ali Mansoer of the Mohammadja Society.

"Scrupulous care has been taken by the Nippon Military Administration in order to make Java a really happy island for all the native inhabitants. At the same time, in view of the present military situation, continued close cooperation of the native inhabitants with the Nippon authorities is expected for the reconstruction of a New Java," Lieutenant-General Imamura stated.

Firm determination of the Moslem Javanese to assist the Nippon authorities in maintaining peace and order as well as in the reconstruction of Java was voiced by Mr. Mansoer on behalf of the Moslem Javanese.

When the formal reception was over, the following address was made by the Nippon military authorities to the 33 Moslem representatives.

"Protection of Mohammedanism is the established policy of the Nippon Military Administration. Native religious customs will be respected and recognized.

"Although there are many sects in Mohammedanism each separate sect may cooperate with the Nippon authorities in its own way. No interference will be attempted with purely religious matters. Public and private schools and medical clinics may continue their work as before. Formal recognition will be given to religious organizations by the Nippon military authorities shortly.

"No discrimination will be made by the Nippon military authorities against the native inhabitants because of their religious status in employing them for administrative work. New ideals and new principles will be introduced in the education of the native youths in order to meet the demands of the new era."

RANGOON OBSERVES FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Official as Well as Civilian Circles Take Part Pledging More Efforts

Domei

RANGOON, December 8.—Various functions were held here today in official as well as civilian circles commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

With Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma participating, a commemorative ceremony was held at the Army Headquarters.

At a mass meeting, Nippon residents adopted resolution pledging their utmost efforts for the attainment of the war objectives, while wholesale cooperation with Nippon was also resolved at a Burmese national meeting at the city public hall.

After a street parade held for the first time since its organization, a cadets' corps of the Burmese Defense Army visited en masse the Shwe Dagon Pagoda to pledge their loyalty to the State.

Attracting an enthusiastic crowd, various tournaments were held in the afternoon under the sponsorship of the Nippon Residents' Association here.

Meanwhile, the Burmese Central Executive Organ held a ceremony in honor of the erection of a memorial tower near the Royal Lake symbolizing the new era for Burma, in the presence of Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Burmese Central Administration, who later in the evening broadcast a message requesting unity and cooperation of the entire Burmese with the Government.

Hongkong Holds Ceremony

Domei

HONGKONG, December 8.—Ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were observed this morning at the plaza of the local Gendarmerie in the presence of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the Governor-General and all staff members of the Government-General.

The members of the Japanese Fleet in the South China waters likewise held similar ceremonies at the Nankai Shrine.

In the afternoon, the purification ceremony for the site of the war memorial was held, while in the evening, a large gathering attended a lecture meeting with a special motion picture program.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—The British 18,713-ton transport, Selamlik, was sunk by a German U-boat in the waters west of Azores Islands, it was announced this noon by the German High Command.

The British transport is believed here to have fallen a prey to the German submarine on her way to French Morocco from the United States with troops and war supplies aboard.

DECLARATION MADE BY MANCHOU STATE ON EMPIRE'S POLICY

New Plan Formulated With Aim To Cooperate With Nippon in War

IS EXTENSIVE IN SCOPE

Outline of Chapters Given—Premier Chang Makes Statement

Manchoukuo announced the outline of her new State plan, the result of long deliberation among the authorities of the State Council, on Tuesday.

The new plan, formulated with the central aim of affecting the country's closer participation in the War of Greater East Asia, is based on her past 10 years' experience during the epochal growth of the State, was announced.

The proposed plan in outline, according to the announcement, is made up of four chapters in addition to the introduction. The chapters are, in the order given in the announcement, (1) fundamental principles, (2) administrative outline, (3) welfare of the people and (4) outline of the economic system.

Stresses State's Birth

In its introduction, the announced outline was in accordance with the will of Providence. It is quite natural that the future growth of the State should for the time being be centered on the needs of the successful execution of Nippon's historic war for the liberation of all Asiatic peoples, the outline pronounced.

As mentioned in the chapter on administrative outline, the Manchoukuoan Government will enhance further its cooperation with the Concordia Association, the most powerful liaison organ in the country between the administration and the people. Every administrative policy will be effected so that the national defense of the country may leave nothing to be desired.

The plan covers (1) manifestation of the significance of establishment of the country, (2) coordination of national defenses, (3) realization of perfect harmony among various races in the country, (4) extention of friendship with other countries and (5) readjustment in all branches of administrative affairs.

Peoples' Welfare Included

The main items in the chapter on the welfare of the Manchoukuoan people are the projects to realise a higher standard of health and cultural enlightenment among the population. The Government expects that the entire nation, without exception, will be employed in work. Steps will also be taken to have the nation trained both mentally and physically. The living conditions among the people will be improved with respect to sanitation and the scientific basis on which life should be established.

Regarding the future economic development of the country, the main objective will be the adjustment of the economic system in close reference to Nippon's needs for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Particular stress will be put on the advancement of key industries and the completion of the means of traffic for transporting the products.

Many plants and industrial companies, it is expected, will be placed under more State control than hitherto, while the profits derivable from the operation of industry will be officially restricted so that the old principle of profiteering in the industrial activities may be abolished for good, in view of the current national needs.

Premier Gives Statement

In this connection, Premier Chang Ching-hui issued a statement, which according to Domei, is as follows:

"The Government had keenly felt the need for carefully scrutinising the administrative achievements of the past 10 years and at the same time for formulating plans for the future rapid expansion of the national strength on the basis of the structure already achieved and for perfecting, along new lines without regard for precedents, the national structure with a view to realizing the ideals underlying the founding of the empire.

"After careful and prolonged deliberations, the Government drew up a definite fundamental policy, as has been announced.

"By this announcement the Gov-

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INDIAN PATRIOT SURE JAPAN WILL WIN WAR

Rash Behari Bose, Chairman Of Independence League, Makes Statement

ENEMIES ARE CRUSHED

Lauds Victories Won—Says India Putting Up Brave Fight Against Britain

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—A firm confidence that Nippon will emerge victorious in the war for liberating the Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American domination as well as freeing India from the British yoke was expressed by Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the executive committee of the Indian Independence League, in a statement issued today.

"Today marks the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War when Nippon launched on its holy war to destroy the evil forces of Anglo-Saxon imperialism in Asia and to exterminate every trace of Anglo-Saxon exploitation and oppression of Asiatic nations," he stated.

"Grimly resolved to fulfill the inspiring Command of His Majesty the Emperor, the 100,000,000 people of Nippon have dedicated themselves heart and soul to the mobilization of their total strength and to the achievement of a resounding victory.

Enemies Are Smashed

"Conscious of the tradition of their Empire, which has never known defeat since it was founded 26 centuries ago and impelled by a spiritual force which materialistic Anglo-Saxons can never understand, the Imperial Forces have smashed every citadel of Anglo-American Power in East Asia in a few brief months and decisively paved the way to ensure peace and stability in this part of the world and to establish a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"This day last year, Nippon declared war on Britain and the United States within a few hours of this declaration, the Nippon Army, Navy and Air Forces struck terror into the hearts of the British and Americans by simultaneously dealing staggering blows at their strongholds.

"The invincible Nippon Army marched on from victory to victory, annihilating the entire Anglo-American forces in East Asia and capturing Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and a number of other island possessions and naval bases held by the enemy.

"Already the British Empire in East Asia has vanished and the much boasted American navy swept out of the Pacific.

"The Nippon Navy dominates the Pacific and Indian Oceans and extended its operations to the Atlantic as well, while the Nippon Army holds a 20,000-kilometer front from the Aleutians to the frontier of Assam and the Nippon Air Force Force reigns supreme all over East Asia and the Pacific regions.

Asiatics Liberated

"By these historic victories, the Nippon Armed Forces have, at one stroke, liberated nearly 100,000,000 Asiatic people from the yoke of the Anglo-Americans and their Allies and, under the far-sighted and energetic leadership of Nippon, the sphere of common prosperity in East Asia is fast taking shape for the common good of each unit and for the collective progress and stability of all Asiatic nations.

"In this epoch-making war against the forces of injustice and tyranny, Nippon has drawn the sword of righteousness to annihilate Anglo-American hordes wherever they may be found in Asia and the Nippon nation will not lay down the sword until this sacred mission is fulfilled.

"It is a happy coincidence that this day four months ago our revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi, gave the signal for India's final war of independence and for the total destruction of British imperialism in my sacred motherland and for the liberation of my 400,000,000 compatriots.

"In these four months of India's epic war against British imperialism, Nationalist forces in India have reduced the brute force of the British tyrants to sheer impotence and Anglo-American war efforts in India have been paralyzed.

"Today, the British in India are panic-stricken and India, although unarmed, is determined to fight this war against Britain to the bitter end.

Thanks Nippon's Aid

"As the leading Power in Asia and as the resolute champion of freedom of the Asiatic Nations, Nippon has pledged all-out support to India, another great Asiatic nation, in its valiant struggle to liberate itself from the death grip of British imperialism.

"On behalf of the Indians in East Asia, I have gratefully accepted this sincere offer of powerful assistance for a victorious conclusion of India's fight for freedom and I am confident that, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Nippon comrades, the Nationalist forces of India will attain India's goal of complete independence and, thereby contribute to the emancipation of all Asiatic nations from Anglo-American domination.

"On this historic day, which marks the first anniversary of Nippon's holy war for the liberation of Asia from Anglo-American oppression and exploitation, I, together with 2,000,000 Indians in East Asia, offer most fervent prayers for the speedy victory of Nippon arms and for the successful termination of India's war against Britain, thus heralding a golden era of freedom and ever-lasting glory of all Asiatic nations."

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 9

ASAHI—Second Year of World War

Second Year of World War

ASAHI—On December 8 last year Nippon's declaration of war on the United States and Britain turned the European conflict into a world war of unprecedented magnitude and with the declaration of war on the United States by Germany and Italy on December 11 the Axis Powers came to present a common front with our country. On that day it was pledged among the three nations, in accordance with Article 2 of the pact on the prosecution of war with the United States and Britain, non-conclusion of a separate peace and construction of a new order, that no armistice or peace shall be concluded with the United States or Britain without complete understanding among the three Powers signatory to the pact. This was the logical outcome of the alliance treaty concluded on September 27 last year.

The supreme aim of the alliance was to save the world from chaos and to bring peace as quickly as possible, or, in other words, to avert a war with the United States. The United States and Britain, however, having been steadily making preparations for war in accordance with a fixed plan, found the alliance pact in the way and made it a point, even in the diplomatic negotiations with Nippon, to prevent Nippon from observing its treaty obligations in case the United States entered the European War. The systematic provocations of the United States, however, finally caused Nippon to declare war and, indirectly, to induce Germany and Italy to do the same. Since there is this alliance for joint construction of a new world order and no separate peace, it is clear that the War of Greater East Asia which has now been fought exactly one year will not end in and for itself alone. It plays a most important part in the World War, while the World War must be fought until Germany, Italy and Japan gain joint victory over all their enemies and the world hegemony of the United States and Britain is thoroughly broken.

The war, to be sure, is being fought, on the one hand, in East Asia and the Pacific and, on the other hand, far out in Europe, North Africa and the Atlantic and thus geographically split in two. But organically it is one. It is clear that Germany, Italy and Nippon must maintain close coordination with each other if their common aims are to be achieved. Each must do its share to the best of its ability and at the same time each must aid the others. Admiral Foerster recognizes the contributions made by Nippon as (1) having pegged the United States fleet to the Pacific, (2) compelled the greater portion of munitions produced in the United States to be sent to Australia and New Zealand (3) made it impossible for Britain to dispatch its colonial armies from East Asia or its Dominions to the European front. On our part, we must recognize the fact that the Imperial Forces have been able to achieve what they have, partly, because Germany and Italy reduced to the minimum the margin of British armed strength that it can devote to the defense of its East Asia territories. Also the part played by the Italo-German sinkings of American and British shipping is quite big. The Reich High Command in a special communique on December 1 announced that during November alone the German sea and air forces sank more than 1,350,000 tons of enemy shipping.

It should also be noted that, judging from the recent Solomons struggle and the North African campaign, the numerical strength and the mechanized power of the enemy are not to be despised. The Anglo-American invasion of North Africa can be said to be a manifestation of the crafty strategy that the United States and Britain had conceived between them during the several months that the attention of the world was diverted to the question of a second front. It is quite likely that the United States and Britain will continue to sharpen their talons in the World War and there is no telling in what direction they will strike next.

The three allies, Germany, Italy and Nippon, have already built up among themselves the groundwork for ultimate victory but they must fight together with the renewed determination that the issue of the World War rests with the fight to follow. We the people of Nippon, greeting the first anniversary of the outbreak, must not sit idly taking stock of our successes but must brace up for fresh effort, staring the many hardships in store for us in the face but confident of ultimate victory.

Japan-Soviet Treaty Adhered to in 1942

(Continued from Page 1)

this pronouncement.

In Japan, also, Shigenori Togo, the then Foreign Minister, declared both in the Imperial Diet and other public meetings that no change had taken place in the Japanese-Soviet relations, thereby forestalling any diplomatic maneuvers on the part of Britain and the United States. Thus, despite the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the relations between the two Powers have continued to remain normal. Furthermore, on March 20 a fishery modus vivendi was signed between Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Mr. A. J. Vishinsky, People's Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Prior to this, the Japanese Government had appointed Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, as the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Sato arrived in Kuibishev at the end of March and was most enthusiastically welcomed by high officials of the Soviet Government. Incidentally, the day on which Mr. Sato presented his credentials to Mikhail I. Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, in Moscow, turned out to be the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Neutrality Treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union. On this day, April 13, the Pravda, commenting editorially on the Soviet-Japanese relations, said, "Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Neutrality between Japan and the Soviet Union, the latter has not abandoned the unshakable policy of strictly observing the treaty, and Japan should also adopt the same attitude toward the treaty in the future." This was the first time the Pravda had touched on the subject of Soviet-Japanese relations during the past one year, and the aforesaid comment of the Pravda is worthy of attention as indicating the basic policy of the Soviet Union toward Japan.

In spite of the fact that both Britain and the United States have constantly attempted to drag the Soviet Union into the War of Greater East Asia, they have not been able to impair Soviet-Japanese relations.

On the other hand, as a result of the visits to Britain and the United States last spring of Viacheslav M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, an Anglo-Soviet Military Alliance Pact was concluded on May 26, and on June 11 a U.S.-Soviet Economic Agreement was also concluded. The pact and agreement naturally have a direct and indirect bearing upon the War of Greater East Asia, but both in the phraseology and in the explanations later made by the Soviet Union, one can at once see that the Soviet policy of neutrality toward Japan is being firmly maintained.

The attitude of all the newspapers in the Soviet Union toward Japan has always been calm and peaceful, and the comments of military commentators which have been published in such newspapers as the Pravda, Izvestia and Krasnaya Zvezda on the War of Greater East Asia have always been along the line of observing strict neutrality toward Japan, and there is now not a vestige of the views which at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, suggested difficulties in the way of Japan's ultimate victory.

It may also be added that although the Soviet papers are carrying all the news concerning the War of Greater East Asia through British, American and neutral sources, whenever there is a big land or naval battle, the Soviet papers make it a point to carry the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters in parallel with the British and American announcements.

All in all, the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union during the past year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have not departed in the least from the solid basis of neutrality.

Buddhists Make Donation

In commemoration of the war anniversary, priests and devotees of 97 temples in Nagasaki Prefecture made a donation of ¥80,000 to the Saseho Naval Station on Monday.

Prince Teh Dispatches Warm Messages to Tojo And Navy Minister

Domei

KALGAN, December 8.—Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, today sent telegraphic messages to General Hideki Tojo, Premier and concurrently War Minister, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, of Nippon, paying tribute to the efforts of the Imperial Forces and pledging further cooperation with Nippon on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

HOMMA REMINISCES ON P.I. WAR BATTLES

Lieut.-General Recalls Action of Landing Units, Army, Naval Air Forces

The landing of the Imperial Forces on Luzon Island, carried out on December 10 last year, was recounted by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in an interview with the Asahi held on Tuesday at his residence at Ohara-cho, Koishikawa-ku.

"When the Imperial Rescript declaring war against America and Britain was issued on December 8 last year, the preparations of our forces had been completed," he declared. "When we learned of the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript at a certain base in the South, a deep emotion and determination welled in our hearts.

"What worried me most on that day was the outcome of the attack on the enemy positions in the Philippines by the Imperial Air Force. On the morning of December 8, clouds hung low over the base and dense fog limited visibility to 10 meters.

Navy Planes Delayed

"The Army planes started from the base successfully at early dawn but the Navy planes could not do so. However, at 11 a.m. a large formation of Navy aircraft flew over the base, heading for the south. The roar of these planes was deafening. I was released from anxiety and at the same time felt very grateful.

"Just as the Navy planes left the base, we received a report that the initial attack by the Army planes was successful. I sent the report to the Imperial Headquarters and prayed that the Navy planes might also score a success.

"Several hours passed without a single report coming to the base from the Naval air squadron. It was only toward midnight that we received the report that the Navy planes had succeeded in destroying scores of enemy planes. We later learned that the enemy aircraft at the Clarke Airfield and the Nichols Airfield were not arranged on the open ground but were all hidden under cover. Nevertheless, the Imperial Air Force completely destroyed them. This fact bears testimony to the exactitude of attack by the Navy planes.

"On the first day, 102 enemy aircraft were damaged and 106 on December 10. Before December 14, three-quarters of the enemy air force had been crushed.

Morale Was High

"Our landing units, on the other hand, were full of mounting morale and fighting spirit. The vanguards started from an undisclosed base amid the thunderous shouts of Banzai. On December 10, a report was received telling of the successful landing in the face of enemy resistance.

"Since then, all operations in that area were carried out successfully. General Douglas MacArthur's hope that the Philippines could be defended was shattered.

"On this occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, I should like to give one word to the people. It is that the nation must not forget the excitement and enthusiasm and fervor they had on that memorable day. To lose that fervor is the first step to defeat.

"The enemy is talking bombastically that his productivity will reach its climax the year after next. It is predictable that the enemy's morale and fighting spirit will not lower before that time.

"It is sometimes said that the spirit of the people of Nippon rises to fever heat easily and cools down quickly. This is the best opportunity to disprove this conception."

Cabinet to Meet Wednesday

Postponement of the regular Cabinet meeting to Wednesday was announced on Sunday, says Domei. The Cabinet meeting will be held on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, which falls on the first anniversary of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....**MASAO TAKAHASHI**

Germans Honor Nippon Naval Heroes

A symphony, "Heldenklaenge," dedicated to the souls of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla who met gallant deaths at Pearl Harbor, was donated to the Navy Ministry by Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, naval attache to the German Embassy in Tokyo, and Helmut Fellmer, the composer, yesterday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The note of the music was handed to Vice-Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto by Vice-Admiral Wenneker and Mr. Fellmer, who visited the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m.

The music was composed by Mr. Fellmer, who is the conductor at the Tokyo Musical Academy and instructor of the Imperial Navy Band, at the request of Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo.

Mr. Fellmer composed the music on the basis of tanka poems by the late Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno, a member of the Special Attack Flotilla, Gyofu Soma, a noted poet, and by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Photo shows the scene of presentation in the Vice-Navy Minister's room with (left) Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Navy Minister, (center) Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker of the Germany Embassy, and (right), Helmut Fellmer, the composer.

Nippon's Friendship With Axis Partners Deepens Ever More

(Continued From Page 1)

Greater East Asia, for which the whole national power has been mobilized. So it is quite natural that all readjustments in the domestic affairs will be effected to meet the requirements of victory in the war. These readjustments will be realized with the central objective of annihilating the Anglo-American ideology in every field, and to bring in its place our traditional way of thinking that all things should be done under the principle of placing public good above all personal considerations.

Dr. Abshagen: How is the development going on within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? Please explain it in outline.

Mr. Okumura: The Southern Regions are treasure houses. They have huge stores of important strategic materials and foodstuffs as rubber, tin, tungsten, oil and sugar. These natural resources will be utilized not only by Nippon but also by our Allies, Germany and Italy. You need have no fear of the monopolizing of all these resources for the exclusive good of Nippon as now much propagandized by America and Britain.

Some people would like to stress the productive capacity of the United States. I declare in this connection that the American productivity has so far been greatly based on the products of the Southern Regions. This is to say that the United States is now suffering keenly from the shortage of materials of its productive activity.

German Engineer Here Donates ¥5,000 Each To Army and Navy; Is 2nd Gift of Same Sum

Urged by an earnest desire to support Nippon's fighting services in their fight against the anti-Axis nations, Willy Rudolph Forster, a German engineer, and a long resident here, donated yesterday ¥5,000 each to the Nippon Army and the Navy, Domei reported.

This is not the first time that the German engineering expert has expressed in monetary terms his strong desire to assist Nippon in its war of emancipation, for he donated likewise on December 8, last year, ¥5,000 each to the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Forster, president of the Japan-Germany Machine-Shop, came to Nippon in February 1932. That close amicable relationship between this country and Germany alone will bring a lasting world peace being his firm conviction, he was overjoyed when the Nippon-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact and the Tripartite Alliance were concluded.

THAILAND EMBASSY PEOPLE CONSOLE INJURED SOLDIERS

Party With Mrs. Direck Jaiyanama Visits Army Hospitals To Express Sympathies

To express their heart-felt sympathies with the war-wounded, 10 members of the Thailand Embassy staff and **Mrs. Direck Jaiyanama**, the wife of the Thai Ambassador, visited Army hospitals here yesterday afternoon, Domei stated.

The party first visited the hospital attached to the Military Medical College, where the diplomats warmly consoled the patients.

At the No. 1 Army Hospital, the party visited the No. 2 and No. 6 Surgeries, where soldiers wounded in the eyes and heads are convalescing, and expressed sincere hopes for their quick recovery.

Before leaving the hospital, the diplomats were shown the artificial-eye ward and the Braille instruction room.

LOCAL GIRL TO BROADCAST SPEECH TO ITALIAN CHUMS

Miss Hideko Matsushita to Give Encouraging Talk at 5:50 p.m. Today

With a view of encouraging girls of Italy on the home front, Miss Hideko Matsushita of this city will make a 15-minute radio speech on the activities of the girls of Nippon in wartime from 5:50 p.m. today on the usual Nippon-Italy Radio Exchange Hour, Domei reports.

The exchange of encouragement between Nippon and Italian girls over international radio broadcast was originated by the Asahi Shimbun when its correspondent in Rome reported recently that Italian girls were desirous of seeing the day arrive when it would be possible for the girls of the two nations to exchange letters, postal cards and other little tokens of goodwill.

Miss Matsushita, it is understood, has been active in rendering her share of duty as one of the millions on the home front. According to the Asahi Shimbun, Miss Matsushita helped in the operation of a community kitchen which was installed for farming hands in a certain village near Tokyo.

Her speech will be interpreted in Italian by a local Italian lady, it is said.

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 137 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

LORD LINLITHGOW TO STAY IN POST TILL NEXT OCTOBER

India Viceroy Gives Consent After London Fails to Find Successor

Domei

CANTON, December 8.—Due to difficulty to find a suitable successor to meet the current critical situation in India, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, gave his consent to his term of office being extended to the end of October of next year, according to a London broadcast intercepted here yesterday.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 7.—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has agreed to the extension of his term of office until October, 1943 at the request of the British Government, it is reported from London.

Premier Winston Churchill approached Sir Archibald J. M. Sinclair for the post of the Viceroy, but the offer was rejected.

Also Lord Cranbourne, Lord Privy Seal refused to take the appointment on the ground of ill health. Thus, it is reported that the Premier asked Linlithgow to remain in his post until October, 1943.

Declaration Made By Manchou State On Empire's Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment clarified to the whole world the basic national policy which will be followed henceforth and made known its firm determination to prosecute this policy. In the practical application of this policy, the chief emphasis will be laid on the matter of contributing in a positive way to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, while the ultimate aim will be the permanent prosperity of this country.

"It is my fervent hope, therefore, that our countrymen will do their utmost according to the individual capacity of each person for securing the foundations of prosperity for East Asia and surmounting the difficulties of the present situation."

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Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,696 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

The Japanese nation greeted the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia on Tuesday with fitting observances throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. In Tokyo, a widescale program was carried out during the day, one of the features being the grand national meeting held before the Yasukuni Shrine with more than 36,000 people attending. (Left) Premier General Hideki Tojo speaking at the Yasukuni Shrine. (Right) His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, in his capacity as President of the Toyama Military School, graciously led the march of the military school band, through the main streets of the capital. (Center) Shown above is a part of the millions of citizens who proceeded to the Imperial Palace plaza during the day to pay their homage to His Majesty the Emperor and to pledge anew their determination of fighting for ultimate victory.

JAVA, BORNEO, SHONAN STAGE HUGE RALLIES

Ceremonies to Commemorate Outbreak of War Held in Southern Cities

100,000 FILIPINOS MEET

Supreme Commander Imamura Issues Statement Reviewing Japan's Progress

Domei

BATAVIA, December 8.—Today, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java, issued the following statement:

"Following the declaration of war in December last year, the Japanese Forces launched operations and made a steady drive to Java in March after crushing enemy forces at various places, and immediately overthrew the Dutch regime which tyrannized over the inhabitants for many years.

"It is a matter for great delight that since then the inhabitants have wholeheartedly cooperated with the Japanese Military Administration in construction of a new Java as a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

New Order Forged

"Although Greater East Asia has completed its invincible structure, the construction of the Southern Regions has entered upon the main stage and there is little necessity to fear infestation of enemy remnants, we should not relax our caution for even a moment.

"We must proceed with the successful establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia by realizing racial cooperation based on the principle of sharing joys and sorrows, fostering the power of combination of East Asia and also by concentrating the enemy upon the prosecution of the current war."

With more than 100 officials and civilians participating, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was celebrated at the Gampir Ground here today, while throughout Java it is estimated that some 500,000 persons took part in flag parades staged to mark their day of liberation.

Participants included not only the resident Japanese but also Javanese, Chinese and others from all walks of life. Their newly adopted resolution on this memorable day are namely, to prosecute the War to its ultimate, successful conclusion, to support and develop the Military Administration and to collaborate fully in the construction of new Java.

An air defense maneuver on a gigantic scale was staged throughout the island under the auspices of the Army to further consolidate the resolve to prosecute the war in its

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Confers Decorations On Finnish Leaders

His Majesty the Emperor on Sunday sent a congratulatory telegram to President Risto Ryti of Finland on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Finnish independence. Simultaneously, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer the Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon to President Ryti for contributing toward the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Finland during the past years. The Order was presented to the Finnish President by Tadashi Sakaya, Japanese Minister to Helsinki, when the latter called at his official residence on Sunday. Meanwhile, Field-Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower and the Grand Cordon while Prime Minister Johann Wilhelm Rangell and Foreign Minister Rolf Witting were decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, in recognition of their services to bring about the close relations between the two countries, it was announced today.

EAST ASIAN NATIONS MARK 1ST WAR DATE

Fitting Observances Held in Various Sections of Sphere—Trust in Victory

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—Bangkok celebrated today, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with a colorful program participated in by Japanese and Indian residents as well as Thai citizens.

The celebration in the city was started with a special ceremony held at the Japanese Embassy at 9:30 a.m. under the direction of Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand.

Other highlights of the day's program included a stage show for the entertainment of the Japanese soldiers in Thailand, a campaign for the purchase of Japanese Government bonds by Japanese residents in Thailand, and a mass meeting by the Bangkok branch of the Indian Independence League.

Chinese merchants in Thailand took the occasion to send a cable of encouragement to the National Government of China. They also cabled a protest to Chungking.

Meanwhile Premier Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram spoke over the radio for about 10 minutes this morning. In his speech, he expressed the firm and immutable determination of all the people of Thailand to crush completely the anti-Axis

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS CAPITALS FETE VICTORY IN E. ASIA WAR

Japanese Ambassador Issues Message to Press Revealing Brilliant Results

ROME HAILS JAPANESE

Italian Statement Declares Roosevelt's Dream Completely Shattered

Domei

BERLIN, December 7—Numerous events were held today throughout Germany in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia

In response to a message delivered to the Japanese people by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Publicity, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, issued a statement through the German News Agency which revealed Japanese war results attained during the past year and expressed his firm conviction for an ultimate victory for the Axis Powers.

Meanwhile, the Japanese-German Society presented a new film, "Nippon, the Land of the Rising Sun," at the Gloria Palast Theater here. The picture will be shown in other theaters throughout the Reich.

Many books have been published in commemoration of the War of Greater East Asia. Among these publications, a book entitled "Nippon, the Mighty Nation," written by Prince Urach, former Tokyo Correspondent of Volkilscher Beobachter, has already sold 100,000 copies. During this emergency period, this is a record in the German publishing business.

Fight to Finish

Domei

ROME, December 7.—Rebounding from the oppression of the Anglo-Saxons, the rising Tripartite Powers will fight the war to the last in order to protect the civilization of the world and their respective national traditions of thousands of years.

This was emphasized by the Italian Governmental authorities in a statement issued on December 7 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The statement in gist follows:

"With the start of the war between Nippon and America, the current hostilities assumed the aspect of a world-wide warfare. Nippon had maintained patience against the constant intervention by America and Britain through the course of the China Affair. However, this heroic nation which has a glorious history of thousands of years could never be subjugated by the Anglo-American pressure.

"Nippon had made all necessary preparations and on the memorable

(Continued on Page 2)

Steamer Is Launched In Hongkong Dockyard; Ceremony Is Observed

Domei

HONGKONG, December 8.—A launching ceremony for a large sized cargo-steamer, the first of its kind to be built in Hongkong since the Japanese occupation, was held at a certain dockyard here on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia today. Within less than a year since the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese, swift progress is being made in the rehabilitation of the shipbuilding industry, which is contributing much in both the reconditioning and building of ships toward the strengthening of transportation in the Greater East Asia Sphere. A second ship of similar size is to be launched about the middle of this month at another dockyard, while many small-sized sailing boats are being successively constructed.

PREMIER SONGGRAM HAILS ANNIVERSARY

Germany, Italy, Rumania and Thailand Exchange Greetings With Foreign Minister Tani

Communication has been received by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs from the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok that on the morning of December 8, Premier Pibul Songgram of Thailand called on Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami at the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok to offer, on behalf of the Government and people of Thailand, congratulations to Japan on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. The Thai Premier reaffirmed the close ties of cooperation between Japan and Thailand.

In the afternoon of the same day Premier General Hideki Tojo return-

(Continued on Page 2)

DEFEATS DRIVE U.S. INTO OPEN, STATES YAHAGI

Continuing War Losses Forcing Enemy to Start Counter-Attacks Against Axis Powers

OWN DEFENSES IN PERIL

Guerilla Tactics, With Wealth of Resources as Trump Card, for Victory, Proven Inadequate

Despite its reliance on a protracted war to exhaust the enemy by sheer weight of its material resources, the United States is being driven by the tide of war to conduct decisive warfare and already it has launched counter-offensive on Germany, Italy and Japan, it was pointed out by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his December 8 speech broadcast over JOAK from the Hibiya Public Hall at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

Entitled "The New Phase of the Long War," the speech was delivered in the course of a big rally held to commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It gave an account of how the United States war policy turned from that of serving as the arsenal of Democracy to that of going forth as the principal actor in the drama of reaction against the world new order. Although the United States claims to hold the trump card in the form of its vast material resources by which it imagines it can win in an endurance contest, it is being forced to conduct decisive warfare on all fronts in view of the dire peril to its own defenses. In fact, Colonel Yahagi stated, it has already been compelled to launch counter-offensives on Germany, Italy and Japan.

Consequently, if and when Japan begins its offensives on India, Australia, Alaska and other strategic

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Second Year of World War

ASAHI—The systematic provocations committed by the United States against Japan compelled Japan to declare war on that country and thus brought on itself Germany's and Italy's declaration of war. The alliance pact among Germany, Italy and Japan aimed at joint construction of a new world order and the article in it obviating a separate peace will make it manifest that the War of Greater East Asia will not end in and for itself alone.

The War of Greater East Asia plays a most important part in the World War, while the World War must be fought until the moment that Germany, Italy and Japan emerge victorious together against all their enemies and the world hegemony of the United States and Britain is completely destroyed. This is a point which we have frequently mentioned and it is underlined by the statement of the spokesman of the German Foreign Office that December 8 is a memorable day on which Japan went to war shoulder to shoulder with Germany and Italy. War on the Pacific is war in Europe

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRM FOUNDATIONS ARE LAID FOR FINAL VICTORY IN WAR; NATION STRONG, SAYS TOJO

First War Anniversary Observed In Huge Rally at Yasukuni Shrine

Manifesto and Resolution Pledging More Effort for Victory, Thanks Resolution to Imperial Forces, Adopted at Tuesday's Meeting

A manifesto and resolution as well as a resolution of national gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy officers and men were adopted unanimously at the central convention of the grand national meeting in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which was held in front of the Yasukuni Shrine at 2 p.m. Tuesday. The function was sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Ex-Servicemen's Association and was attended by about 36,000 persons belonging to a large number of public and private organizations. Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo made a brief address. General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, presided. The manifesto and resolutions follow:

MANIFESTO

"It is with awe to mention here that just one year has passed since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States of America and Britain was promulgated. Under the August Imperial Virtues the Imperial Forces have carried everything before them with the result that the celestial glory has shone widely and the Imperial might has spread in all directions.

"Once the Imperial Rescript was issued, the Imperial Army and Navy Forces acted promptly and courageously and are now wielding an iron hammer to crush America and Britain, which have been acting arrogantly and inhumanly for many years. Our enemies are now all heading toward eventual annihilation. To witness the impressive manner in which Japan is engaged in the annihilation of these implacable enemies is a boundless glory and unparalleled joy of the Japanese people who receive the gift of life in this enlightened and glorious age.

"The glorious war results of the Imperial Forces have struck terror right into the enemies' heart and startled the world, but our foes still are steeped in planning and launchin offensives and in increasing and strengthening their fighting strength. At this juncture, the Japanese nation should strengthen its determination to observe strictly the Imperial Rescript in a more thoroughgoing manner than ever before and to renew its belief in sure victory, thereby concentrating on the complete crushing of Japan's enemies, America and Britain, through augumentation of military strength on the basis of unflinching energy, unanimous cooperation and services to the State through various professions.

"We hereby pledge that we, with heart and soul, respectfully offer our loyalty and services to meet the expectations of the Imperial Will.

RESOLUTION

"Be it hereby resolved that:

"1. We shall respectfully observe the Imperial Rescript, maintain a grand and impressive national spirit, and thereby expect to be absorbed in the task of crushing America and Britain with the conviction of sure victory.

"2. We shall display a greater spirit of service through our various professions, carry out productive increase and strengthening, practise wartime livelihood, and thereby expect to consolidate more firmly a total wartime structure based upon sure victory of the Japanese Empire.

Resolution of National Gratitude for Imperial Army and Navy Officers and Men

"Today, at this grand national meeting in observance of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we renew the unremitting and indomitable will of the 100,000,000 people of this nation, to crush speedily our tyrannical and atrocious enemies, America and Britain, and hereby pledge ourselves to achieve our objective of the War.

"For the past five years Japan has kept pounding the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which is acting as a tool of America and Britain, and one year has passed since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was promulgated. During the intervening period, the loyal and brave Japanese Army and Navy officers and men have scored brilliant war results on land, sea and in the air with promptness in the face of sultry heat and intense cold and thus, the enemy footholds in East Asia have been destroyed.

"Such great war results, unparalleled in the annals of world warfare, are due of course, to the Shining Imperial Glory, but also are attributed to the meritorious exploits of our officers and men in their loyalty and public services, for which the entire Japanese nation is deeply grateful.

"Respectfully we extend our thanks to the great deeds achieved by the Army and Navy officers and men and take this opportunity to pray for further success in the war, expressing at the same time our profound condolences to the serene souls of the fallen warriors."

Declares Japan Prepared To Blast All Enemy Counter-Attacks

ALLIES COOPERATE

Urges People to Make Additional Efforts to Increase National Fighting Strength

Speaking at the Central Grand National Meeting for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Yasukuni Shrine Tuesday afternoon, Premier Hideki Tojo urged the 100,000,000 people of the nation to exert themselves to increase the fighting power of the Empire in order to bring about a smashing victory over America and Britain, a victory for which the foundations have already been solidly laid down.

The rally began at 2 p.m., with Premier Tojo speaking after the performance of the national group rites. The delivery of his speech took nearly an hour. After the speech, a declaration and a vote of thanks to the officers and men of Japan's fighting services were passed by the assemblage.

The Premier's speech was as follows:

It was a year ago today that the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted. And it was a year ago today that the Empire rose resolutely, after it had shown patient endurance and prudence in the interest of the maintenance of world peace and the prevention of calamities to the human race.

100,000,000 People Rise

It was a year ago today that the 100,000,000 people of the country, deciding that the future of the Empire and the rise and fall of East Asia hinged entirely upon the issue of this war, and convinced of certain victory in the war, vowed to devote themselves to the service of the State and if necessary die for the State.

I am filled with emotion at the opportunity I am given of expressing what is in my mind at the grand national meeting for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia held today, a day full of meaning, in front of the Yasukuni Shrine where the heroes who have died defending the country rest.

I recall that in the past year the 100,000,000 people of Japan have fought in strict conformity with the commands of His Majesty the Emperor. At the beginning of the war the Imperial Forces destroyed the main units of the American and British fleets based respectively at Hawaii and Malaya. Demonstrating

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE RESIDENTS BACK NIPPON'S AIMS

Resolve to Lend Manpower and Materials—Minister Aoki Makes Speech

Pledging to support Nippon in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese Association in Nippon held a meeting at the Hikokai-kan or Aviation Hall at Tamuracho, Shiba-ku on Monday with over 1,000 Chinese residents of the various cities in the country participating, states Domei.

The meeting resolved to lend full support to Nippon with manpower and material means, while it telegraphed other Chinese Associations throughout East Asia to rise in fulfilment of the resolution.

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who appeared during the meeting, declared his wish that approximately 130,000 Chinese residents of Nippon will actively join Nippon's effort to establish a New Order in Greater East Asia.

Prior to the joint meeting, 60 representatives of the Chinese residents in Nippon convened at the Rainbow Grill at 9 a.m. to draft measures for collaboration with Nippon.

Meanwhile, a special committee is expected to be created to facilitate the active realization of such measures in the near future.

Wire Wang, Chiang

Domei

BANGKOK, December 7.—On the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, messages were dispatched to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and to Chiang Kai shek by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Thailand and seven influential Chinese organizations here reaffirming the resolve of the 2,500,000 Chinese residents in Thailand to offer full support to President Wang and simultaneously calling upon Chiang Kai-shek to reflect on the uselessness and error of his resistance.

In the message to President Wang, the Chinese residents emphasized that they have fully realized the ideals of Nippon in fighting for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and pledged to redouble their efforts toward the attainment of an Asia for the Asiatics. At the same time, absolute confidence was expressed that the final victory would be with Nippon and forces aligned with Nippon.

Pointing out that the great majority of the Chinese people have been alienated from the Chungking regime, the message to Chiang urged him to cease his ruinous resistance and join forces with those who are trying to wipe out Anglo-American influence from East Asia. The message expressed sorrow that Chiang has been bringing misery and suffering to China by allowing himself to be utilized by the enemies of the Asiatic races and stressed that all Chinese who love China should also be interested in the welfare of all East Asia.

It voiced the sincere hopes of the overseas Chinese that Chiang will change his attitude toward Nippon for the sake of Asiatic reconstruction and for the common defense against Asia's common enemies.

Axis Capitals Fete Victory In E. Asia War

(Continued from Page 1)

day of December 8, 1941, she definitely chastized America by crushing the American fleet in Pearl Harbor.

Secured Big Results

"Since the Pearl Harbor attack, Nippon has scored brilliant war results in various places in East Asia and secured abundant natural resources. It is natural that the whole people of Nippon should be now solemnly commemorating the momentous occasion of the first anniversary of the War. We, Italians, will celebrate this occasion with admiration and sympathy toward the people of Nippon.

"The tragedy is the more serious for the American populace now that the United States, in disregard of the precept of George Washington, has sent an expeditionary army to the African Continent. In spite of the fact that none menaced America, President Roosevelt has decided to satisfy his imperialistic dreams of replacing Britain in financial and industrial worlds and sent the American forces to Africa.

"However, be it noted, there are areas left where Roosevelt's greedy hands cannot reach even in his enormous dream plans. They are the regions which the Nippon Forces have snatched from America and Britain and those which are under the control of Germany and Italy. It is sure that Roosevelt's dream of dominating the world will be shattered very miserably."

Japanese Air Forces Attack Port Darwin 49 Times During Year

Japanese Air Forces have carried out bombing operations against Port Darwin 49 times since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a Port Darwin dispatch received in Lisbon, reports Domei. The bombing conducted on February 19 was especially severe, with 260 persons killed on that day.

East Asian Nations Mark 1st War Date

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Powers in the present War of Greater East Asia.

Hanoi Marks War Date

Domei

HANOI, December 8.—The first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was celebrated here in gala fashion, today.

The highlight of a colorful celebration program was the screening of a Japanese motion picture sponsored by the Japanese Embassy to which more than 15,000 French, Annamese and Chinese residents have been and will be invited during four days starting today.

All French and Annamese vernaculars this morning devoted whole pages to articles recollecting the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, precisely one year ago, stressing their confidence and trust in Japan as the leader of the East Asia.

Saigon Observes Anniversary

Domei

SAIGON, December 8.—The inauguration ceremony of the Japanese voluntary defense corps in this city featured the local observance of the first anniversary of the start of the War of Greater East Asia during which both civilian and military officials expressed their continued determination to defend the southern bases in conformity with the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Protocol.

The Japanese community marked the occasion with a ceremonial gathering at the Saigon Branch of the Japanese ambassadorial office while Japanese armed units staged special maneuvers here.

In a lighter vein, moving picture, stage entertainments and photo exhibitions were held in addition to a special broadcast of the Saigon Broadcasting Station which pointed out Japan's unflinching resolve to prosecute the war to victory to the inhabitants of China, Northern Australia and India as well as French Indo-China.

Meanwhile, the Chinese community at Cholon, Cochin China, held a mass celebration in honor of Japan's achievements in one year of conflict against Britain and the United States.

Observances in Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, December 8.—The first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War was observed with various elaborate functions throughout Manchoukuo today.

In commemoration of the occasion, a special newsreel containing speeches by Premier Chang Chinghui and Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, was released today at motion picture houses in the leading cities of the country.

At 10 a.m., huge crowds assembled before shrines and temples in Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and other principal cities and towns to attend solemn ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and pray for the final victory of the Japanese Forces.

At noon today, the general public offered a one-minute silent prayer for Japanese soldiers who had been killed in the Greater East Asia War and the China Affair.

Other functions in honor of the memorable day included mass meetings and lectures held in various cities throughout Manchoukuo.

North China Fetes Anniversary

Domei

PEKING, December 8.—All North China, and foreign residents of friendly Powers in the area turned out in festive attire today to celebrate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War with numerous commemorative functions.

Both official and civilian representatives appeared at the Peking Shrine this morning to pray for the successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through a Japanese victory in the present conflict.

At the local parade grounds more than 15,000 spectators, representing various local organizations, jammed the premises to demonstrate their firm resolve to spur the reconstruction of North China on this memorable occasion.

Later in the day, more than 60,000 participants appeared in the same stadium for the inaugural ceremonies of the Hsin Min Youth Corps which will incorporate all youth associations North China.

A capacity attendance of Japanese and Chinese nationals meeting at the Jual Jen Tang Hall issued a joint manifesto announcing the unwavering resolve of the two nationalities to collaborate as one for the successful attainment of victory in the titanic War of Greater East Asia.

More than 100 enthusiasts took part in a marathon race covering approximately 80 kilometers from Peking to Tungchow, as a feature sport attraction of the day.

FIRM STRUCTURE LAID FOR VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

to the fullest extent the full cooperation there is in the joint operations by naval and land forces, they advanced like a hurricane driving withered leaves before them in their operations for the reduction of Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya, and Burma. In this manner they spread the glory of the forces of the Empire over the whole of Greater East Asia.

The people behind the guns also overcame the difficulties of living in wartime, collaborated with one another, and in their respective occupations courageously devoted themselves to the public good.

The great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere progressed remarkably in keeping with the progress of military operations. Not only in Hongkong and Manila but also in Burma, the old Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines, the inhabitants, who have been freed from the yoke of America, Britain, and the Netherlands, basking in the benevolence of His Imperial Majesty, are cooperating enthusiastically in the work of construction, and they are achieving fine results in their efforts.

Victory Is Assured

In the one year which has passed, the Empire, both militarily and economically, has established the foundations of certain victory in the war. While extending and strengthening these foundations, it means to fight on and continue its victories until America and Britain are brought to their knees.

The results achieved by the Empire, which are without parallel in the world's history, were made possible by skilful planning and the gallant fighting of the loyal and brave officers and men of the Imperial Forces under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, and at the same time by the splendid efforts of the 100,000,000 people of the nation who saw to it that the officers and men of the Imperial Forces fought as they wished at all times without worrying about their people at home.

I take this opportunity to express my heart-felt thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and to the people of the nation. I should like respectfully to express my condolences to the heroes who have died in order to lay the foundations of the defense of the country. I pray that the wounded officers and men will recover as speedily as possible to be of service to the State again.

Germany, Italy, and our other allies in Europe have ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia conducted daring operations in close cooperation with the Empire, achieving great results. Special notice must be taken of the fact that they have inflicted tremendous losses on our enemies in their operations for the destruction of enemy traffic on the seas, and that responding to Japan they are pushing the work of wiping out American and British influence.

In Greater East Asia Manchoukuo is mobilizing all the resources at its command to permit it to cooperate with Japan in the conduct of the war. The National Government of China also is dealing with problems arising from the current situation in a manner suggested by its determination to share in the joys and sorrows of the Empire.

Upon the outbreak of the war, Thailand did not waver in chosing the course to be followed by it in the situation which had developed. There have since been closer ties forged between the Empire and Thailand which are bound by an Offensive and Defensive Alliance. We are now witnessing a full demonstration of the power of the alliance.

Real Conflict Develops

With the east responding to the west, and with the various states and peoples of Greater East Asia united in resolution, the war involving the world, the like of which has never been seen in history has become a real, all out and full-fledged conflict.

At this juncture, the Empire, on the basis of the great results which have been obtained by it under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor in the first year of the war, is determined to keep up at all events its offensive operations for the destruction of America and Britain in cooperation with its allies and in the firm conviction of scoring a final victory in the war.

If America and Britain, in their reliance on their material power, engage in persistent counter offensives against us, we will not be slow to take advantage of the situation. We are ready to deal with the enemy forces whenever and wherever they appear and deliver an annihilating blow to them. The beginnings of enemy counter offensives may be seen in the state of affairs in the Solomons area at the moment.

At home the Empire is mobilizing all its forces to bring about a phenomenal increase in fighting power which will enable it to meet fully the needs of these truly great scale operations. Within less than six months from the outbreak of the war all the important resources of materials in the various Southern Regions, which had formed the granary of America, Britain, and other countries, were saved from the exploitation of these countries. Thus these regions have come to attain their rightful status. They will henceforth constitute a great source of fighting power for the defense of Greater East Asia. The enemies have lost the resources of their war materials in the south. On the other hand we have obtained war materials in addition to those produced in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It depends upon the people of the nation to make use of these most favorable conditions and add to our fighting power to permit the officers and men at the front to give full play to their initiative.

Responsibility Heavy

When all this is considered, it will be seen that the responsibility of the 100,000,000 people of our nation is indeed heavy. The days have gone, never to return, when the field of battle was limited to the front line. The factories of my hearers have turned into front line depots necessary to win the war. The farms of my hearers have turned into supply departments for the 100,000,000 people of the nation who have resolved to win the war at whatever costs. The places of employment of all my hearers are a field of battle where the nation must win the war. It is important to take extraordinary steps in an emergency. It behooves the people of the nation to get over the way of thinking which is appropriate when the times are normal and get into the habit of thinking in terms of war. The change in the way of thinking of the people is the first thing to be done by them today when the country is at war. When the people have learned to do things the way they must be done in wartime, they will come into the possession of the initiative in bringing the war to a successful end. They will be enabled to turn the impossible into the possible.

At the moment, in the midst of a great war, the people should take care not to lose sight of the fact that the things that are difficult in war are even more difficult for the enemies. Wars have invariably been fights between one will and another. Victory will be for the party which has held on to the last five minutes.

The Empire has wrested away the very weapon the enemies had intended to use to carry out their economic blockade against us. That weapon is in the form of resources of important materials in the southern areas, and it is going to be used against its former possessors. When this is borne in mind, it will be easy to see how great are the difficulties which are confronting the enemies. The enemies are undergoing the struggles of a man who has lost all hope. On the other hand, a future full of glory is before us. Our struggles are the struggles of a man who creates.

War of Attrition

As I have stressed before, the current war is a succession of decisive battle involving tremendous attrition. The way to bring the war to a victorious end is by winning in the decisive battles of today.

Our first aim in pushing the work of strengthening the nation's fighting power is to increase it to an extent which will enable us to meet the needs of the battles just ahead of us. A minute today is most valuable. I sincerely hope that the people of the nation will strive to increase the fighting power to enable the forces to meet the needs of the decisive battle of today.

The current war is one which we have to win at all costs. Unless we win, the project of Greater East Asia, which has been awaited by the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia, will end in an idle dream. Unless we win, we shall not be able to face the heroes who are resting at the Yasukuni Shrine. This is why we must determine to make every sacrifice in order to bring the current war to a successful issue. Every one of us has to do his best to perform his appointed task in his place of work. I myself have taken a firm resolve to serve the state to the best of my ability at the head of the people.

I note that among my hearers are wounded soldiers. I trust that with their supurb fighting spirit acquired on the battlefield, they will lead the people in devotion to the service of the state at the present juncture.

A new world is being brought to birth. The Empire, as leader of Greater East Asia, is playing a great role in the construction of a new world. I want the people of Japan to watch carefully the trend of world events, take a keen sense of joy at being subjects of the Empire, devote yourselves to extend the nation's productivity and live a true wartime life so that the fighting power of the Imperial Forces will be strengthened and increased.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the war, I want to express my thanks to the various countries allied with the Empire for the close cooperation they have given us. We are pledged to work in close unity with our allies and to fight together with them until our common objectives have been realized.

DEFEATS FORCING AMERICA INTO OPEN

(Continued From Page 1)

regions in the course of its colossal campaigning, it is quite likely that decisive battles, large and small, will hereafter be fought time and again or in succession, so that the long war ahead will be a complex of long war plus short decisive battles. In case, therefore, there should be a conflict of interests between preparations for tomorrow and those for some years ahead, the preparations for tomorrow must take precedence, the decisive battles ahead calling for more urgent efforts than the long war component of the complex.

Colonel Yahagi also called the attention of the people behind the lines to the advance being made by the Japanese forces in the Solomons area inch by inch in the teeth of desperate resistance being put up by the enemy and surmounting unspeakable hardships on account of shortages in arms, ammunition and provisions. The land and sea forces in close co-ordination, he said, are steadily overpowering the enemy thousands of miles from the home base.

East Asia Cleared

The text of the radio address follows:

"The armed strength of the United States and Britain in East Asia was smashed by the blitzkrieg hurled at them with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and now, not a base, not a soldier of the Stars and Stripes or of the Union Jack remains to confront us in East Asia. At first, both the United States Government and people were stunned by the news of defeat after defeat and their moral energy was at a low ebb, their ideas on war being quite passive and negative. With the lapse of time, however, they recovered their composure and began to shape a self-determinative war policy. First, they hoisted the signboard of war to defend democracy or war for freedom.

"The kernel of their war policy was to incite Chungking to intensify its resistance against Japan and to induce the Soviet Union to continue its struggle with Germany and Italy, so that the fighting strengths of the Axis Powers may be exhausted by the long struggle. Meanwhile, it was to remain a mere arsenal of the countries sacrificing their men and money for its sake, confining its part in the war to that of a supply base, lease-lending arms and materials, selling them at huge profits so that even after the war it could continue to exploit the rest of the world and to Americanize it by means of the material resources at its command. In the field of armament, the United States avowed that it would expand its land, sea and air forces by 1944, making preparations until the Axis countries were exhausted and war-weary and then to crush them at one blow in a gigantic general offensive. Until then, it would conduct guerilla warfare by aircraft and submarines. Operations would be carried out in the interval, just sufficient to appease Chungking and the Soviet Union which were growing more and more insistent in their demands for more positive aid.

"The same crafty policy that the United States adopted in the first World War was thus being worked out. It's a case of 'What's learned in the cradle is carried to the grave.'

"As the war continued, however, the United States realized that such a guiding policy would only bring more disasters. Many circumstances have driven that realization home.

"I wish now to go over those circumstances very briefly.

"The United States claimed that it was defending democracy but it was flagrantly running afoul of that policy by joining hands with the Soviet Union and Communism, the most deadly enemy of democracy. It was also a contradiction in terms for the President of a democratic nation to be strengthening dictatorial powers.

Atlantic Charter Forgotten

"Roosevelt and Churchill had manufactured between themselves an Atlantic Charter in which respect for freedom was greatly emphasized. Before even the ink on that document had dried, they trampled underfoot the fondest aspiration of the Indian people for independency and shot down or imprisoned their leaders who rose to demand their just due. They have unscrupulously and with callous disregard of world opinion invaded Iran, Iraq, Syria, Madagascar and, recently, North Africa, simply because they thought them weak and helpless nations. These gangsters, not even troubling to mask themselves, have murdered and plundered all the while saying: 'We're yer frien', see?' Where is democracy, where is freedom in such actions? We can imagine Patrick Henry, who said: 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and Abraham Lincoln, who emancipated the negro slaves, shedding tears of grief over the degeneration of their descendants in their forgotten graves.

"The United States and Britain are self-conceited enough to consider themselves the supreme race on earth, to whom is given the privilege of sacrificing all the other races of the earth or of conquering them in order that they may forever enjoy the highest standards of living and civilization and culture. Surely not even Christ can condone such a sin.

"The Soviet Union demanded in return for its sacrifices the supply of munitions and the formation of a second front but it is obvious that the United States and Britain have no mind to comply with it. This is evident, among other things, from the terms of the Soviet-United States agreement or the Anglo-Soviet agreement. It is seen that very few arms of American make have appeared on the Soviet-German front and whatever have appeared are mostly antiquated and third rate affairs. It is also difficult to perceive any sincerity in the Anglo-American attitude regarding the formation of a second front, as Premier Stalin has pointed out.

"Chungking is in an extremely tight corner owing to malignant inflation and material shortage. Its chief endeavor, therefore, is to secure help from the United States and Britain and to save itself with the aid of these foreign Powers. Since Chungking and the Anglo-American camp are making use of each other for their own ends, there is a tendency for them to fall out the moment there is even a slight conflict of interest. The United States has sent some aircraft to China to conduct guerilla warfare on the continent but, according to information supplied by an American airman taken prisoner in a raid on Hongkong, the Americans at Chungking are extremely dissatisfied over their lot under the tottering regime and also as a result of indiscrimate bombing of innocent Chinese, public opinion at Chungking has been aroused against their action.

Forced Into Open Fight

"Confronted by self-contradiction of the war objective, successive shakeups of the popular mind, fears of its satellite countries, German-Soviet War situation, tendency of the Soviet Union and Chungking in departing from it and tenacious strength of the Axis Powers, especially Japan, America finally has been compelled to change its war guiding policy. The Arsenal for Democracy has thus been forced to stand on the foremost line of war as the mainstay of all the enemy countries. Roosevelt once declared to the American people that America would never send its young men to battlefronts in other countries. This he said to set their minds at ease. How is the present condition? Several hundred thousand American young men have now been sent to territories other than those of America and are daily being killed or wounded. American young men totaling 100 or perhaps 1,000 times the number announced by the American authorities were sent to watery graves or are being reduced to skeletons on the desert.

"As I have stated previously, America formulated its war strategy attaching importance to two elements, 'Time' and 'Material,' in connection with its offensive against Japan. Will America and Britain be able to win a final victory, if there is enough time? I decidedly should say not.

"Japan's task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is going on very satisfactorily. The same is true of the reconstruction of the European Co-Prosperity Sphere, sponsored by Germany and Italy. As a result of the present war, the Axis countries will become able to display their strength and capacity as "have" countries. The longer the war lasts, the better will become the war situation for the Axis countries.

"Take shipping for instance. The monthly production of shipping is 500,000 tons in America and about 100,000 tons in Britain, or a total of about 600,000 tons. On the other hand, however, ships sunk by Axis submarines total 700,000 to 800,000 tons a month. Sometimes, the tonnage goes above 1,000,000 tons.

If this situation continues it will not be a remote future when America and Britain will be deprived of their strength and capacity of keeping up war, because, if, for example, Britain's ship holding tonnage goes below about 7,000,000 tons, its supply condition will be vitally menaced.

"No matter how great America's productive power may be, there is a limit. It is not limitless. And the shortage of vital resources such as rubber, tin and tungsten which are absolutely necessary for the production of war supplies; plus maldistribution, the shortage of skilled labor, and especially the difficulty in the replenishment of fighting personnel lost in America's continuous losing battles are increasing in seriousness. It can be readily seen that if America and Britain do not lead the war into a decisively favorable stage quickly they will be, not far in the future, forced into an extremely dangerous situation, internally as well as internationally.'

"Thus it can be judged that they have been placed in a position wherein they must deal a decisive blow to the Axis within the next year. It can be thought that thus they have decided not to give the Axis any time and to increase immediately action against the Axis. Such being the case, America, in August in the South Pacific, and in November in West Africa, began its counter-offensives in the east and in the west.

"In the counter-offensive in the South Pacific area, the greatest importance is placed on Guadalcanal in the Solomons. Guadalcanal is a speck in the Pacific, being 40 ri (1 ri is 3.927 kilometers) long and 10 ri wide. It is 2,700 nautical miles from Tokyo and is a wild and forbidding island. It is thinly populated and the greater part of the island consists of precipitous mountains and steaming jungles. A part of our Army units which have landed on the island fighting the enemy's best troops day and night.

"Our Army and Navy are united as one, and conquering difficulties which words cannot express, are advancing inch by inch and are increasing pressure against the enemy.

"And on the China continent, the Imperial Forces are fighting 70 times a day on the average and are driving forward to the destruction of Chungking.

"Here I will say a word on the significance of this war being a long term one.

"The main stage of the war has already gone by. Victory in armed conflict has already been decided. But the enemy does not want to surrender, does not want peace and is continuing guerrilla warfare. Defeated in the early stages, the enemy seeks to reorganize and fight a decisive battle some years later, meanwhile only carrying on minor engagements. If such were the case then national effort and policy would be on what could be called a 'long and frugal' idea.

"The War of Greater East Asia, however, is not that kind of long term war. It is a long term war in which the enemy advances to India, Australia and Alaska, or attempts to move against our occupied regions. It is a long term war in which numerous decisive battles, large and small, are being fought from time to time or continually. It is a long term war in which these decisive battles will continue for a long time.

"It can be compared to a marathon; but it is not a mere marathon, it is a marathon steeplechase. In a marathon you do not have to give your all from the beginning, but in a steeplechase you have to expend much effort in overcoming each barrier. What is now called a long term war can be said to be a compound of long term war and a short term decisive war. The difficulty in war leadership, internal policy and the administration of the occupied lands lies on this point.

"For example, in the expansion of production, if the war were simply a long term war, then it would not matter if production were to drop temporarily in order to grow greatly some time hence. And if it were a short term war no heed need be taken about the future and all efforts could be directed in immediate expansion. But in a compound long term war, preparations must be made for tomorrow's decisive battle and at the same time for battles to be fought several years in the future.

"America has now come out in a counter-offensive against us.

"America is the land of sports. Americans consider war to be a sport. Thrill is important in sports. Thus war, to the Americans, is the greatest of sports. Tens of thousands of American prisoners all express the same idea. Losing every battle since the beginning of the war, and if they are defeated even in this counter-offensive, they may look into the future and see to whom victory will go and give up continuation of the war.

"History indicates that war is a battle between wills. As long as the people will to continue to war victory is with us. It is absolute with us. Our ancestors guarded our nation thus, and built up our glorious history of 2,600 years thus. History is not a record of the dead past. It is the flow of living life.

"In looking back at the causes of this war, America attempted slowly but steadily to force our nation into impotent privation, into destruction. If our nation did not rise there was no other way but for us to sit and await death. Thus broke out the War of Greater East Asia. We sought life where death was certain. Thus the war is of such a characteristic that the entire people must reach a point one step short of death in order to attain victory.

"The first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is a day in which we look back over our glorious victories and our brilliant war results.

"But we must seriously recognise that the fighting is yet to come and determine anew to fight through numerous desperate decisive battles and not to rest until the enemy has been conquered."

JAVA AND BORNEO STAGE MEETINGS

(Continued From Page 1)

second year as effectively as it has been in the first year.

Malaya Observes Day

Domei

SHONAN, December 8.—The firm resolve and immutable determination to construct the Greater East Asia was renewed in Malaya today when elaborate functions were held at principal cities in observance of first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

At dawn more than 400 leading local citizens participated in a parade through main streets and later they proceeded before the Japanese War Memorial to pay homage to the souls of the Japanese war dead.

Observed in Borneo

Domei

KUCHING, December 8.—Services marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of War of Greater East Asia were observed throughout North Borneo and Kuching as all military units under the leadership of Lieutenant-General Masaki Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Borneo, listened to the reading of the Imperial Rescript and paid their respects to the Imperial Palace.

Manila Celebrates Day

Domei

MANILA, December 8.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, various functions were held here today, including a mass meeting under the auspices of the Philippines Executive Commission, in which some 100,000 Filipinos participated.

Other events of the day included a ceremony featuring the reading of the Imperial Rescript, a victory prayer meeting and a flag procession by Japanese residents as well as an exhibition and lectures under the auspices of the Army Press Section. At the same time inaugural meetings of the Philippines Reconstruction Service Corps and of the Radio Exercise Association were held today.

Premier Songgram Hails Anniversary

(Continued From Page 1)

ed this courtesy by personally visiting Thai Ambassador Nai Direk Jaipanama in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Eugen Ott of Germany, Ambassador Mario Indelli of Italy and Ambassador Jaiyanama of Thailand as well as the Rumanian Minister, Georges Bagulesco, called on Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at the Foreign Office to convey felicitatory messages appropriate to the anniversary.

Later in the day Foreign Minister Tani returned the calls with personal visits to the respective Embassies and the Rumanian Legation.

Premier General Hideki Tojo sent a radio message to Premier Songgram of Thailand under the title "On Memorable Day of the First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia" for about 30 minutes from 9 p.m. Tuesday. Immediately following this the Thai Premier sent his radio message from Bangkok to Premier Tojo.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

and the victory of Japan is at once victory for Germany and Italy.

America and Britain Must Be Crushed

TOKYO SHIMBUN:—Prime Minister Churchill recently declared that his job is not for the purpose of "liquidating" the British Empire. What does this all mean? Britain is now rapidly heading for a total collapse and this situation has become so pronounced that he had to make such a declaration. A stunning blow has been dealt to the British naval strength as a result of the war with the Axis Powers during the last three years. All the British possessions in East Asia have been lost to Japan. This is accelerating the British road to ruin. It was natural that India rose for independence taking advantage of this opportunity. To make matters worse, its dominions, including Australia, Union of South Africa and others, threaten to go under the American rule.

America's ambition of reorganizing the world under its control has undergone no change. Its North African invasion is a manifestation of this dream. Americans still believe that their strength is the greatest in the world. They are also working under the hallucination that they have sufficient strength to dominate the world. Japan that stood up against America and Britain a year ago in cooperation with Germany and Italy will not lay down its arms until the two enemies are completely crushed.

E. ASIA FIGHT AIMS TO DESTROY CHIANG

General Hata Says China Affair Solution Main Propelling Factor of War

The destruction of the Chungking regime and the solution of the China Affair form the main propelling factor of the War of Greater East Asia, declared General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, at Nanking on Monday, in commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war and reviewing the past one year on the China front, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Empire now welcomes the first anniversary of the war with the firm determination of the 100,000,000 people, the General remarked. The Imperial forces sent to China have in cooperation with the southern operations, accomplished in the past one year notable results in suppressing Chungking forces as well as American air units in China.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the General declared Chungking forces found everything contrary to their wish and have wasted their fighting strength; felt extreme economic difficulties, and their prospect of further resistance has become very gloomy. Only depending upon the outcome of the world war, the Chungking regime is deperately endeavoring to prolong the war, he said and their future operations, therefore, can never be slighted. In the future American air forces may utilize the Chinese attack on us, he warned.

Yet, in face of the noble aim of Nippon in saving Asia and also of the existence of our army and navy forces, general Hata asserted, the hope of the Chungking-American leaders in staging counter-attack would naturally end in a failure.

The settlement of the China affair is really the main factor for propelling the war of Greater East Asia, the commander-in-chief said. Our officers and men in China are firmly determined not to stop until they have completely destroyed the Chungking regime. It is gratifying to note that despite various difficulties and sufferings, the Government of China and the people under its administration are uniting with us for the emancipation of Asia, and the full independence of China.

He stated that the Imperial Forces are determined to extend their full-hearted assistance to the friendly neighbor to facilitate its development and to endeavor for the accomplishment of the great task of building up a new East Asia. The officers and men of the Imperial Forces in China resolve again to devote their further efforts for the attainment of the objective of the present war in full apppreciation of the support given by the entire populace of the nation General Hata said.

Elephants Taking Part in Rehabilitation Work in Andaman Under Nippon Guidance

Since the Japanese occupation on March 2, the Andaman Island is a scene of brisk reconstruction activity, according to a dispatch appearing in the Yomiuri. Signs of prosperity can be seen in all the remote corners of this former Indian penal settlement as native inhabitants, prisoners and even elephants are doing their part for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Out of a total population of 18,000 in Port Blair, 7,000 have been prisoners or exiles at one time. At the time of the Japanese occupation, there were close to 300 imprisoned Indians who were freed by the Japanese. Grateful for this kindness, they have since been engaged in agriculture and fishing.

In this small island, about 70 elephants had been imported by the English to transport lumber. However upon the outbreak of the war, they were set free in the jungles. Gradually, these elephants were recaptured by the Japanese Forces and are now willing cooperators in the reconstruction task. They are released at night but in the morning they are sure to be found ready to resume another day's work.

NEW JOURNALS FOUNDED IN CO-PROSPERITY AREA

Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri Entrusted With New Task By Navy

Nipponese and Malayan vernacular papers were founded on Tuesday by the Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, respectively in Borneo and Celebes, which are under the naval administration, states Domei.

Meanwhile, the Yomiuri Shimbun is slated to issue shortly the first edition of the Nipponese and Malayan papers in the Ceram Area.

In order to introduce Nippon culture to enlighten the Nippon residents and to educate the native inhabitants, Nippon Naval Authorities have entrusted the three leading newspapers here with the issuance of papers in assigned areas.

The Asahi founded the Borneo paper at Banjermasin, while the Osaka Mainichi issued the first edition of the Celebes paper at Macassar.

The Java paper was founded Tuesday in the Java district under the military administration.

Pressman Passes Away

Takuji Shimizu, director and editor-in-chief of the Chugoku Shimbun, died at 8 p.m. on Monday at the Kondo Hospital in Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku.

GREAT RESULTS SCORED BY NAVY IN CHINA AREA

Many Warships Sunk and Enemy Troops Killed During Past One Year Period

The composite war result scored by the Imperial Naval Forces in China waters since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to November 25 as announced on Monday at 4 p.m. at Shanghai by the Press Section of the Imperial Fleet in China waters is as follows, according to Domei.

1. North China Area
   Enemy bodies left behind, 1,472; prisoners taken, 186; ships sunk, 187; rifles captured, 212; ships inspected, 9,133.
2. Central China Area
   Shanghai Area
   Enemy bodies left behind, 490; prisoners taken, 638; warcraft and merchantmen sunk, 2; warcraft and merchantmen captured, 25; rifles captured, 1,049; ammunition captured, 130,225 rounds; ships inspected, 9,352
   Yangtze River Area
   Enemy bodies left behind, 298; prisoners taken, 87; ships captured, 53; guns captured, 44; mines disposed of, 56; ships inspected, 148,998.
3. South China Area
   Enemy bodies left behind, 21; prisoners taken, 156; warcraft and merchantmen sunk, 13; ships captured, 206; rifles captured, 2,507; ammunition captured, 3,000,107 rounds and 2,000 hand grenades.
4. Hainan Island Area
   Enemy bodies left behind, 685; prisoners taken, 127; warcraft and merchantmen sunk, 248; warcraft and merchantmen captured, 101; rifles captured, 2,570; mines disposed of, 12.

Losses suffered by the Imperial Navy is as follows: killed, 278, wounded, 271.

Japanese Public to Be Trained to Stab Enemy Paratroops With Bamboo Spears

The simplest form of suicide for any enemy parachutist would be to attempt a landing on Japan, for the Dai Nippon Martial Arts Association and the Dai Nippon Physical Training Association will train every Japanese in the manly art of stabbing enemy paratroops with bamboo spears, Domei reports.

Furthermore, the two agencies, both under the control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, have jointly decided to train all Japanese behind the guns in kendo, judo, bayonet exercise and other forms of physical training so that each will be a formidable warrior on the home front.

"Annihilation of America and Britain Even With Bamboo Spears" will be the slogan for the movement to arm the people with effective defensive training, which is one of the undertakings of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association decided by the Cabinet last May. Simultaneously, impracticable adaptations of various sports and martial arts will be abolished so that greatest stress can be laid on the question of national defense.

Representatives of the War Ministry Recruitment Bureau, the Toyama Military School, the Naval Gunnery School, the Welfare Ministry, and the Dai Nippon Martial Arts Association met at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Thursday and earnestly took up the question of training the people to defend their country with the aid of martial arts which have practical value for actual warfare, and within a month, definite measures are expected to be put into execution.

Primarily, however, it has been decided that a lecture meeting will be held for instructors of martial arts for a period of six days, beginning January 11, 1943, at the Toyama Military School.

Those qualified to attend the lecture meeting will be selected from among ex-servicemen, principally those who are retired Army and Navy officers and currently engaged in the Imperial Rule Assistance Movement in various prefectures and in the six large cities. It is expected that about 120 instructors will be chosen.

Meanwhile, another enterprise, sea defense training, is also expected to be launched shortly.

STEVEDORES' EFFICIENCY UP THROUGHOUT NATION

Indicating the wholehearted cooperation of stevedores throughout the country in the Government transportation efficiency increase drive which started December 1 for a period of four months until March, a sharp gain has been noted in the efficiency of stevedore labor at principal ports throughout the country, according to a survey by the Ministry of Communications.

The survey based on the results collected at principal ports in the country up to December 5 shows that at the port of Nagoya, the efficiency increased as much as 300 per cent while Fushiki reported a rise of 250 per cent. At Yawata, a principal port in Kyushu and the main gate to the city of Yawata, the largest steel manufacturing center in Japan, a 200 per cent increase was noted in the efficiency of stevedores during the first five days of December.

A 50 per cent gain was reported from Hiroshima and Kammon (Shimonoseki-Moji) while Osaka reported a rise of 30 per cent. The increase of the stevedore efficiency at Niigata, Otaru, Muroran and Kushiro upped by 20 per cent each, it was revealed.

Ministerial experts believe that the rate of efficiency increase will take a sharper turn upward as the present drive progresses under the impetus of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

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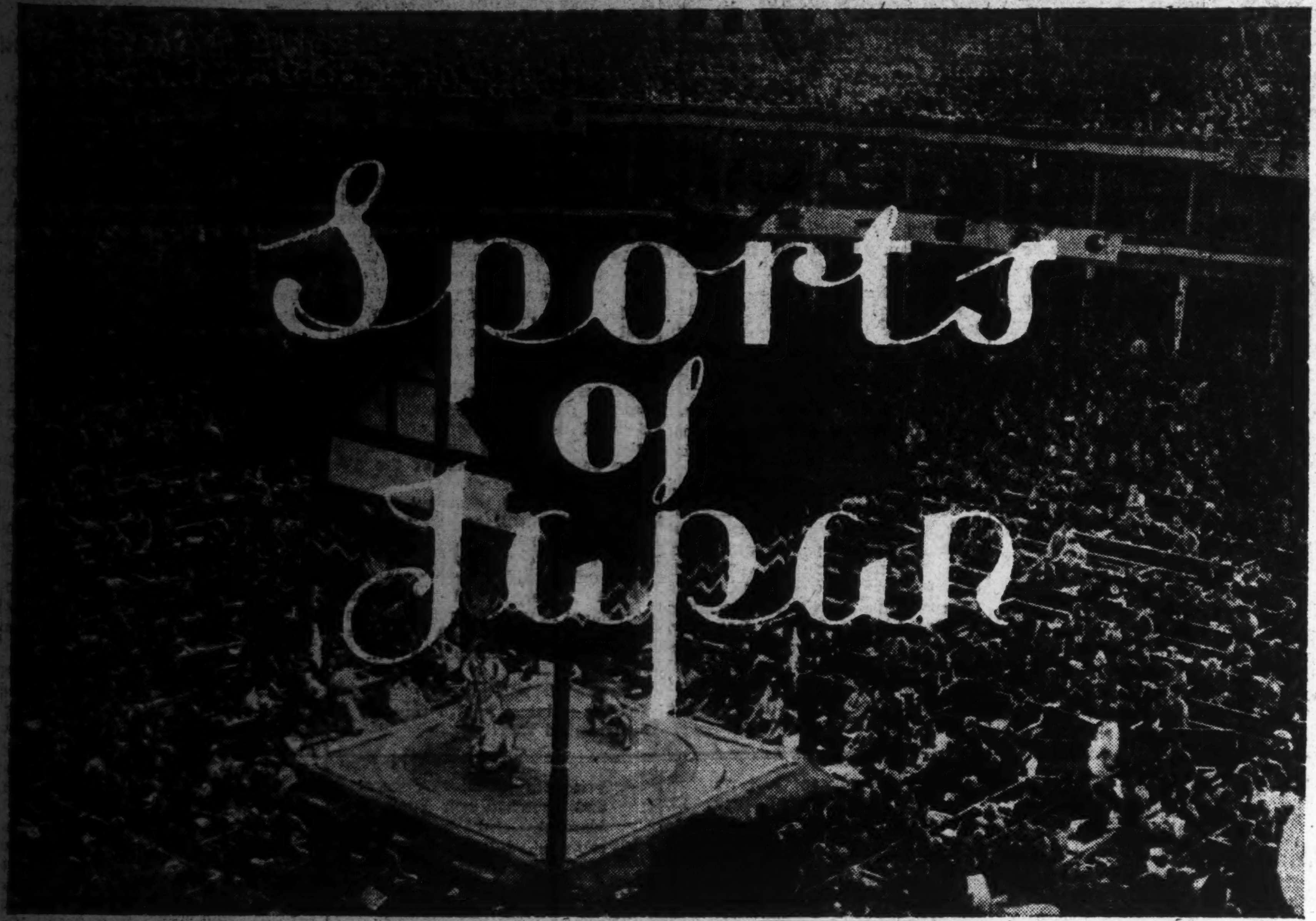
Sports of Japan



By Shoji Kimura

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

Sophisticated cynics of sedentary habits may call athletic sports an "inane pastime of idiots" if pursued by adults but wars are fought only by men of robust health built up by physical exercise and are not fought by sophisticated cynics of sedentary habits. In fact, when a drill sergeant gets hold of such fellows their sedentary habits are made short work of even if his cynicism might remain or take on a perverted form.

The war naturally has stimulated physical training of every sort and the fashion now is to revive the martial arts of Old Japan, such as archery, fencing, swimming in the samurai style, riding and the like, in addition to bayonet practice which is a favorite exercise with the young and radio drill for almost all office workers.

The brilliant showing made by the Japanese team at the Olympic Games in recent years before the war jutted Japan as a sporting nation on the attention of the world. The development of modern athletic sports in Japan is an affair of only about half a century and it was no more than 60 years ago that such sports as known to the western world were first imported into the country, nothing of them having been seen before on Japanese soil. Probably the world has wondered how Japan could have made such strides in the past 20 or so years at the most.

Baseball

Baseball, which is the most popular outdoor game at present in Japan, was first introduced into Japan in 1873, followed by track and field games, tennis, boat-racing, Association football, and the like, it is said. At the beginning, as was to have been expected in a country where the people knew only indoor games and nothing of the large-scale outdoor sports of the western type, the new game was slow to be adopted and only a few students and foreign residents in the country played it.

Until through the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars the Japan of the Orient began to absorb the civilization of the west in the spirit of a Japan of the world and the world of sports, too, started to keep pace with this spirit of the times, progress of modern athletics in this country was quite sluggish.

Since then, the universalization of education gave rise to the demand for outdoor sports and the western style of athletics quickly spread among students.

It was, however, through participation in international events that Japan received the incentive to make such rapid progress as it has done in the last score or so years.

Olympics

Much impetus to progress was gained from taking part in the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm and in the First Far Eastern Championships at Manila in 1913. Development was soon seen in track and fields, aquatic games, tennis, baseball and football, which made up the events of these international tournaments. On the other hand, great contribution has been made to the promotion of modern sports in Japan.

At a time when the various athletic organizations were economically handicapped and had difficulty in holding athletic meets various newspapers frequently sponsored tournaments and, giving publicity to them heightened the interest of the public in athletic sports. Thus it is greatly owing to the efforts of the newspapers that modern sports has made such advance in this country. The best example of this phenomenon is the baseball. Without any official organization exercising control or support of this game, baseball has become the most universalized and favorite sport in this country.

Japan made its first noteworthy showing in the 1923 Far Eastern Championships and the 1924 Olympics at Paris, when in track and field and aquatics Japan took its first stride in its climb toward the world level.

Championships

Winning one championship in the track and field and another in the aquatics of the Amsterdam Olympic Games of 1928, Japan's pace towards the establishment of a Sporting Japan was accelerated and in the 1932 Los Angeles and 1936 Berlin Olympics Japan kept the pace unabated. Also in the Far Eastern Championships Japan has, since the 1927 Shanghai Congress, maintained its dominant position. These landmarks in the progress of athletic sports in Japan have led the way to the founding of modern Sporting Japan.

More than a score of varieties of modern athletic sports are practiced in Japan at present. Naming some of them in the order of the length of their history and the extent of their universalization and popularity they are: baseball, track and field, swimming, rugby, soccer, basketball, volleyball and tennis.

The varieties which have become quite popular on account of the stimulus due to participation in the Olympics are the winter sports, comprising skiing, skating and the like. The case is the same with boxing, riding, boating, hockey etc. The sport most popular among the masses is skiing.

Athletics

The athletics which entered the Japanese sports world as the result of having been Olympic events are wrestling, gymnastics, yachting, fencing, hand-ball, bicycling, shooting, weight-lifting, curling etc. These, however, are confined to some student circles and special circles of the people in general and have not yet been universalized.

On account of the fact that many of the sports imported into Japan were of American origin, golf and American football, too, have come to attract general interest.

Besides these varieties, such games as ping pong is quite widespread among the Japanese. In brief, it may be said that Japan is quite ready to adopt whatever sort of athletic sports existing the world over so long as it is worthy of pursuit.

The following are the existing conditions of the principal sports we have enumerated above:

Baseball takes first place in point of popularity among the Japanese. Throughout the year in all parts of the country university, college, higher school, middle school, business organization, commercial firm teams play matches on the diamond. Many large-scale matches attract tens of thousands of spectators and as a sport for show baseball is the greatest favorite among the masses. Probably it may even happen that as an amateur athletics it may even surpass the United States in point of universalization, whose national game it is.

A few years ago for the first time in Japan a professional baseball team was created in this country and many looked forward to its future.

Although track and field has had a long history in Japan, due to the fact that only racing was for many years the only event pursued in this field, progress has been slow. It was as late as in 1923 that the momentous discovery was made that the manner of living and physical constitution of the Japanese fit them for vaulting and jumping. Since then world strides have been taken by the Japanese.

Hop, Step, Jump

In the Olympics, the Japanese team has maintained a record of three championships in the hop, step and jump.

In the Berlin Olympics Japan showed what it could do in long-distance racing when Murakoso did his stuff and the Japanese team carried off the marathon race. Thus, leaping strides are promised the Japanese in this field of endeavor.

In these events in which students have been relied on to supply the main strength, at each Olympiad there have appeared excellent athletes from among the people in general. This is due to the fact that athletic sports have spread throughout the country outside the circle of students through establishment of national control organizations.

There is nothing to be wondered at in the fact that the Japanese should have achieved world supremacy in aquatics, reared on the seas that surround the country on all sides. Every inlet or bay, nook or corner of the land where there is water, is swarmed with swimmers in the summer. With the permeation of the crawl stroke and the stimulus of Olympic championships, swimming pools were built everywhere in Japan and boys and girls splashed about in the hope of some day becoming Olympic heroes and heroines.

Diving and water polo have not yet been so universalized in Japan but for all that Japan has attained a world level in diving.

Rugby

Because of its thrilling elements, rugby is gradually winning the popularity of the Japanese and rugby matches are attracting as great a crowd as baseball matches. In international contests and intervarsity tournaments, tens of thousands of spectators are drawn and the popularity of rugby here does not fall behind that of soccer matches in Europe.

Despite its old history in this country, soccer is not so popular among the people in general and is confined to the circle of students. Its development has also been slow. From the fact, however, that in the last Olympics the Japanese soccer team defeated the giant of the North, Sweden, it is seen that Japan is approaching the world level in this game also. Development of the sport was expected through participation in international contests.

Tennis

The strength of Japan in tennis was recognized through its first-class position in the Davis Cup lineup. But in point of universalization, tennis occupies quite a lonesome position in Japan's sporting world. Aside from students, the interest of the people in general in tennis is extremely restricted. Only, from the old days, there has been in Japan a variety of sports called "soft-ball tennis," which can be seen played even in the most out-of-the-way places in mountainous areas. The strength of Japanese tennis players in the Davis Cup may have been derived from such a tradition.

It is an interesting contrast that while basketball is a students' sport, volley ball is widely played among the general people, particularly among laborers. Volley ball, in fact, may be considered to be the most widespread factory sport, together with mass gymnastics.

Skiing

The recent rise in the popularity of skiing as a sport for the masses is nothing short of astonishing. All mountains north of the Chubu area in winter may be regarded as covered with skiers and probably in one winter more than one million pairs of skis are on the snow.

Similarly as in track and field, the Japanese are about to come out to the world front in ski-jump. From among the one million or more skiers that visit the mountains each winter, world champion ski-jumpers should some day emerge.

Ice-skating has not the mass-appeal that skiing is manifesting, but on the skating rinks being built at various places the delights of figure-skating are being impressed on the popular mind.

Speed-skating is being pursued with zeal in Manchoukuo and Chosen where it is geographically favored. Speed-skaters mainly, trained there for the Olympics that were to have been held.

Boxing

Boxing is still a popular sport among the Japanese. Both professional and amateur bouts attract crowds of upwards of ten thousands.

Boat-race, too, despite its long history in this country, has been backward. In 1928, however, when Japan entered the Olympics in this event, Japan began to make its own style of boats and is now on the verge of establishing even a Japanese style of rowing.

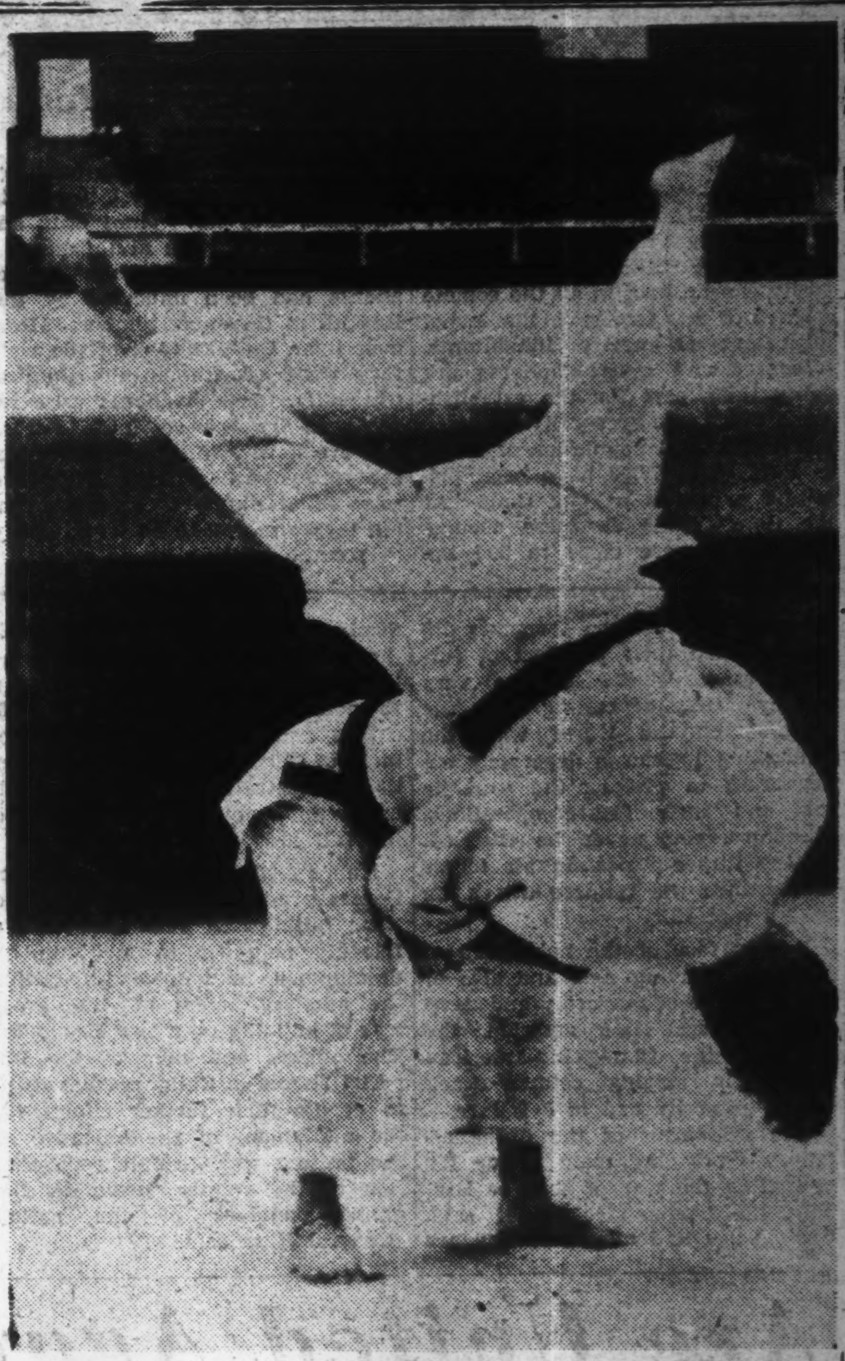
Mainly for economic reasons, horse-riding in Japan may be considered primarily a military art rather than a branch of general athletics, and although horse-riding has spread among students and general people recently it has still far to go before it becomes a sport for the masses.

Riding

As Japan-bred horses were tested to their advantage at the Berlin Olympics, Japan's progress in horse riding, too, may be regarded as something one may look forward to.

Japan has attained the world level with the utmost celerity in wrestling. This sport was at first only practiced among students, but in the last five or six years Japanese wrestlers made such progress that they were among the six remaining for the finals in the Berlin Olympics. It may be that the natural strength of the Japanese from the hips down is proving an advantage. At any rate, Japan is promised a bright future in this event, too, apart from its original art of the jujitsu.

The foregoing gives a general outline of the present state of athletic sports in this country. In conclusion, I wish to make a remark on the factors which have enabled the Japanese to make such strides to the world's forefront in track and field and aquatics within the last short span of only about twenty years.



The man is down before you know how it was done. . . .

Since the Meiji Restoration, the manner of living of the Japanese has been completely altered and from indoor life the Japanese have shifted to outdoor life. It was to have been expected that reared for so long in the indoor tradition the Japanese had at first no little difficulty in assimilating modern sports.

That the Japanese have been able to secure its present world position in so short a time should be ascribed to the spiritual energy that is inherent in the Japanese race. The Japanese, nurtured in the spirit of Bushido, or the Warrior's Way, did not consider sports simply in the light of mere pastime or amusement but as spiritual training. To fight fairly and with dignity, to put the best one has in him, to strive in the face of every difficulty for the final victory, has been the spirit in which the Japanese have pursued athletic sports.

At every defeat the Japanese have braced up for fresh effort and tried again for the next occasion. Indomitable and unyielding, they have pushed their way inch by inch to today's splendid showing. Sacrifice, spiritual and scientific training have played the decisive role in their progress.

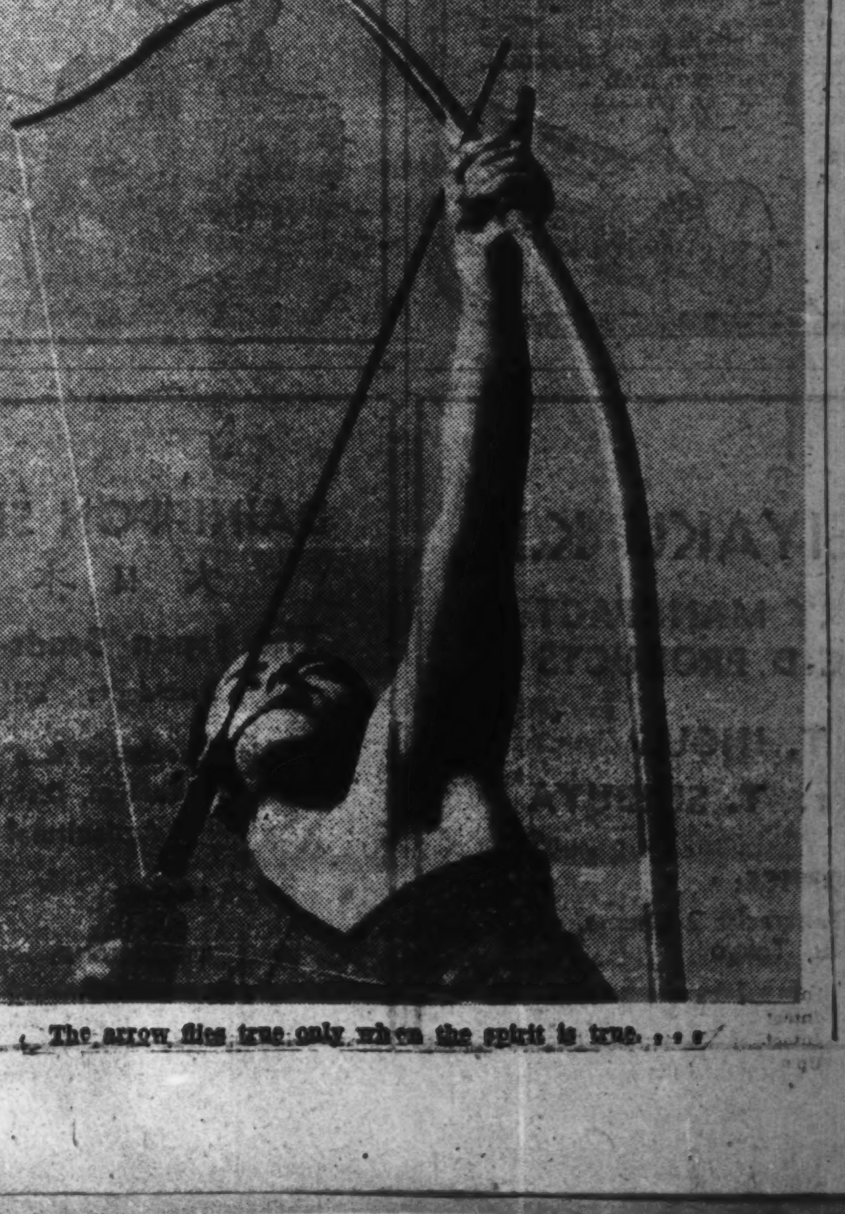
Once chosen to play against a champion or team, the Japanese do not indulge in sports as a pastime at first but do so only after the ordeal of arduous training has been passed.

Probably this spirit and psychology would be difficult for peoples other than Japanese to understand thoroughly. Bu so long as this spirit resides with the Japanese, despite all disadvantages such as the smallness of stature, I do not doubt but that the Japanese will ultimately stand at the forefront of the world in every department of modern sports.

The game is not over yet. . . .

The earth is still when the giants grapple. . . .

One blow makes all the difference. . . .



The arrow flies true only when the spirit is true. . . .

WATCH THIS PAGE

for

The Vendetta of Ako

The story will be resumed from the part where it was discontinued in the July 18 issue. For the benefit of new readers there will be a synopsis of the story, as well as specially written explanatory articles on the characters and incidents involved in this, the greatest, vendetta story in the whole world.

Waiting

When I trusted as one trusts in a
great ship,
That he would come to me this
month,
And I waited for the day,
A courier brought me word—
Though vague as a fire-fly's
light—
That he was gone like the autumn
leaf.
Now I tread the earth as flames,
Standing or sitting I know not
where to go;
Bewildered like the morning
mists,
Vainly I breathe out eight foot
sighs.
I would, to find him where he
lies,
Wander as a cloud of Heaven,
And die as the stricken deer,
But as I do not know the way to
him,
Thus I remain alone and miss
him.
And weep aloud

Envoy

When I see the wings of the wild
geese
Skimming the reedy shore
They remind me of the arrows
He carried on his back.

Rapids of Yoshinu

With my axe I felled the trees
On the cypress covered Mount of
Niu;
I built a raft of them,
I fixed a pair of oars,
Along the stony beach I row,
My many a jutting rock,
It never tires my eye to see
The white spray and swift water
Roaring through the rapids of
Yoshinu.
Roaring through the rapids of
Yoshinu—
Falls the white breaking water;
I would show my wife at home
This white breaking water.

When Old Age Comes

O that the bridge to heaven were
longer,
And the lofty mountain loftier!
Then would I fetch and offer to
him
The magical elixir
Which the Moon God treasures,
And give him back the ardor of
his youth.
How grievous it is to see
Old age upon him stealing day
by day,
—On him whom I cherish
As the moon and the sun of
heaven.

Across the Stream

My love stands in my sight
Across the stream,
And on this side stand I;
I do not cease from longing,
Nor do I cease from grieving.
O for a little vermilion boat,
And a pair of jewelled oars,
That I might row across
And talk and talk with her!

Ceaseless Thoughts

Though I am chidden like a horse
That crops the barley grown
across the fence
I love and love—
Never can I halt my thoughts of
you!

Passing By

Loath to pass by her gate,
I have bound the grass stalks
there.
Let stay the knot O wind!
For I will come to see it again.

Only Then

When the moon that shines
In the far empyreal sky
Is no more—then, only then,
Shall cease this love of mine.

Like Fuji

No ways are left me now to meet
my love:
Must I, like the lofty peak of Fuji
in Suruga,
Burn on for ever
With this fire of love?

River of Love

At the upper course of the river
People wash the tender herbs;
Like a straying leaf thereof, I
would float down,
And reach the shallows near my
love!

CENTRAL CO-OP BODY WILL BE SET UP SOON

Decision Reached to Create Council for Securing Satisfactory Provisions Supply

The establishment of the Central Cooperative Council was decided upon at a conference of the 17 leading companies and corporations which are engaged in the supply of foodstuffs, held Tuesday afternoon at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The Minister submitted to the conference his plan for the establishment of the organ stated above as the best means of securing the satisfactory supply of provisions in wartime, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The plan having won the unanimous support of the delegates of the 18 foodstuff companies and corporations, the Government authorities, in collaboration with these civilian parties, will get through with the establishment of the Central Cooperative Council by December 10.

The Cooperative Council, immediately after establishment, is expected to publish a paper as its organ, to hold regular meetings of all provision manufacturers and dealers in order to maintain perfect mutual understanding, and to submit its opinions to the Government every now and then concerning the policy for the adjustment of the supply and manufacture of foodstuffs.

For the time being, the Central Cooperative Council will be formed by the 17 following companies and corporations:

The Central Foodstuff Corporation; the Foodstuff National Defense Central Headquarters; the Japan Export Agricultural Products Company; the Japan Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes Company; the Imperial Oil Stuffs Control Company; the Japan Canned Goods Control Company; all Japan Soy Control Company; All Japan Bean Paste Control Company; the Union of Japanese Sugar Industry Companies; the Union of the Japanese Confectionery Industrial Guilds; the Greens Whole Sale Companies of the Six Largest Cities; the Union of the Fish Distribution Control Corporation; the Japan Edible Meat Control Company; the Japan Dairy Industry Guild; the Japan Canned Salmon and Trout Joint Account Sales Corporation; the Canned Crab Sales Company; the Japan Beer Association.

LUBRICATING OIL IS MADE FROM SARDINE IN CHOSEN

Company in Seishin Decides to Commercialize Process on Large Scale

Oil experts connected with the Oils and Fats Company of Seishin Chosen, a fishing port in North Chosen which is rich in sardine, succeeded in manufacturing lubricating oil from sardines, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun reported Monday.

With a view to increasing the supply of lubricating oil, oil experts from the company under the direction of Kyoichi Ko, member of the board of directors, in June embarked upon the study to manufacture lubricating oil from sardines which resulted in their invention of a successful process.

After consulting competent authorities of the Government-General of Chosen, the company decided to commercialize the process on a large scale.

It is said that the lubricating oil is manufactured through chemical disposal of remnants of sardine after the manufacture of glycerine by means of a special catalyzer. In view of the abundant catch of sardines in North Chosen, which is estimated at over ¥50,000,000 annually, the plan to industrialize the new process has a bright future, it is said.

NOV. WHOLESALE PRICES UP

Gain of Only 0.3 Per Cent Noted From October Index

The average wholesale price index in Tokyo in November stood at 215.8 on the basis of the 1930 average, representing a gain of only 0.3 as compared with the October index, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported today. Details follow:

November Wholesale Price Indices
(1930 Average—100)

	November Indices	Compared with October (Pct.)
Cereals (7 items)	186.7	Intact
Foodstuffs (16 items)	178.4	Up 0.3
Fibrous materials (23 its.)	233.1	Up 0.7
Metals (6 items)	292.3	Intact
Building materials (6 items)	252.0	Intact
Industrial chemicals (5 items)	136.3	Intact
Fertilizers (4 items)	193.1	Intact
Fuel (3 items)	207.0	Intact
Others (8 items)	190.6	Intact
Export goods (21 items)	215.3	Intact
Import goods (21 items)	226.8	Intact
Total average	215.8	Up 0.3

Learning the Rudiments

Girls undergoing training to become wireless operators get their first glimpse of the complicated equipment of a transmitting station.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	101.50	+ 0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.50	+ 0.90
(short-term)	75.50	+ 1.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

BODY TO BE CREATED TO UP PRODUCTIVITY

Central Tokyo Committee and Local Liaison Conferences in Prefectures Are Due

In view of the need for augmenting the production of wartime requirements at this stage of the current war, the Government is now scheduled to create a Central Emergency Productivity Expansion Committee in Tokyo and Local Government Liaison Conferences in major prefectures, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is understood that the Emergency Productivity Expansion Committee will be composed of competent officials concerned in Tokyo, and the Local Government Liaison Conferences of prefectural and other parties concerned in their jurisdictions. This has been motivated by the Government's policy of creating inseparable relations between Government officials and private factories for the perfection of the productivity expansion program, in conformity with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on November 27.

It is further understood that the responsible officials of the Central Emergency Productivity Expansion Committee will be invested with powers to make immediate decisions in the adjustment of labor conditions, transportation facilities and working funds, and deliveries of raw materials needed. At the same time, this committee is expected to form close relations with the Local Government Liaison Conferences for the smooth operation of the productivity expansion program.

NEW FORM OF TRUST GAINS IN POPULARITY

Business of Joint Investments in Bonds, Stocks, Started by Nomura, Growing

A new form of trust business, namely joint investments in national bonds, debentures and stocks of healthy and influential companies, is now growing popular among a number of trust companies, says the Nippon Sangyo.

With the two-fold object of encouraging thrift among the general public and stabilizing the prices of valuable papers, the Nomura Trust Company and the Nomura Security Company inaugurated this business in September last year, and the Yamaichi Security Company, the Fujimoto Security Company, the Koike Security Company, the Kawashimaya Security Company, and the Kyodo Security Company followed suit, linking their trade connections with the Japan Investing Trust Company which was simultaneously brought into being under the sponsorship of the Security Underwriting Control Association.

The new form of trust business is essentially intended for subscriptions by medium and minor classes of the investigating public in joint purchases of national bonds, debentures and stocks, at the rate of 10 per cent, 20 per cent and 70 per cent respectively, so as to distribute the risk of adverse fluctuations in prices of these valuable papers. As for the individuals investing in this manner, they will earn a higher dividend of interest yields than they can from their bank deposits.

During the past one year, the Nomura Trust Company has closed the 10th series of public investments and has thereby absorbed public funds to the extent of ¥56,000,000, while the rest of the investigating trust companies realized public subscriptions to the extent of ¥90,000,000 during September, ¥6,000,000 during October and ¥5,000,000 during November.

It is understood that the Security Underwriting Control Association is now urging these trust companies reserve a reasonable percentage of their profits for possible recompensation to subscribers in case of any losses in later years, and that this form of public investments is ever-growing in popularity thanks to the sound policy taken by the trust companies.

PRICE TONE MIXED ON EXCHANGE MART

Leaders Pick Up Toward Close of Day, While Highs Go Easier

The Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an unusual scene of fluctuations yesterday, for the prime issues which hovered on a lower level in the morning session sharply rallied toward the close of the afternoon session.

In the long-term section, high-priced stocks turned easier due to the congestion of profit-taking liquidations by the bull camp for fear of a reaction of these wares. For instance, Japan Precision Machinery dropped to ¥108.50, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery to ¥126.00, and Japan Sand Iron to ¥92.50, respectively losing ¥1.80, ¥1.50 and ¥1.60.

In the short-term section, the bourse issue perked up to ¥102.00, N. Y. K. to ¥91.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial to ¥90.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new, to ¥68.30 before they closed with gains of around ¥1.00 as compared with Monday's final prices.

The spot market was comparatively featureless throughout the day.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.1	128.9	128.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.1	78.5	79.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	76.0	76.9	77.0
Kurashiyi Rayon (50)	72.0	72.4	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.0	74.6	75.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.8	95.1	95.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	77.4	77.9	78.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.0	74.2	75.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	88.9	89.7	90.2
O. S. K. (50)	84.2	83.3	83.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	70.6	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	60.3	63.6	63.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	92.3	93.8	93.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.5	68.8	69.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.2	100.8	102.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.7	126.0	126.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.3	67.3	67.1
Japan Beer (50)	101.0	100.0	100.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	42.2	....	43.5
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.0	44.9	45.1
Asahi Glass (50)	101.2	100.0	100.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.0	102.6	102.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.1	92.9	91.0

Short Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	100.7	102.0	97.7	101.5
N. Y. K. new	73.9	6.8	3.6	75.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	88.6	90.8	88.3	90.1
Kanebo Spin. new	74.4	6.1	4.0	75.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	65.0	8.3	6.1	67.4
Hitachi Iron Works	81.5	6.0	4.3	85.8
Osaka Exch. new	*53.1	4.5	1.0	53.0
Japan Steel Tube	67.7	9.2	7.7	68.4
Japan Oil	74.4	5.8	4.0	75.4
S. M. R.	72.6	2.7	2.3	72.5
N. Y. K. old	89.2	91.8	89.1	91.8
Hokkaido Coal	73.5	4.9	3.6	74.9
Kanebo Spin. old	127.3	8.0	7.3	127.9
Toyo Rayon. new	56.0	6.0	5.5	55.7
Kokura Iron Works	53.7	4.1	3.6	54.0
Japan Beer, new	47.0	7.6	6.8	47.5
Japan Sugar. new	66.6	6.7	6.2	63.5
Ensuiko Sugar	62.2	2.2	1.7	61.9
Japan Mining	61.9	2.0	1.2	61.8
Manchou Ind	59.2	9.4	8.6	58.6

Bill Clearings

December 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	347,532	203,233
Balance	28,336	29,902

Appreciation in Value Of Securities Index To Industrial Advance

Indicative of the smooth progress of productivity expansion operations, the total value of negotiable securities throughout the country as at the close of November aggregated ¥122,329,000,000, representing a gain of ¥1,561,000,000 as against the figures for the end of October, the Tokyo Stock Exchange reported Monday. The total value of stocks at the close of November stood at ¥52,977,000,000, an increase of ¥1,715,000,000 over the amount for the end of October. The steady advance in the value of negotiable securities and shares in the past year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was traced by experts of the exchange as follows:

ADVANCE OF MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES AND STOCKS
(In ¥1,000,000)

At end of	Valuable Securities	Stocks
1941:—		
December	90,213	38,283
1942:—		
January	99,181	44,229
February	97,253	43,332
March	102,530	45,735
April	104,926	46,222
May	107,596	47,899
June	110,070	48,606
July	11[illegible],760	50,134
August	114,595	49,220
September	117,549	51,294
October	119,226	51,262
November	122,329	52,977

Chinese Visit War Scenes

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel Takawo of the Japanese Army Press Bureau recently took a party of Chinese workers who had helped in the work of fitting up the Greater East Asia War Exhibition grounds on a visiting tour to various war scenes of historic interest for the benefit of these workers.

China Officials' Pay Upped

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 2.—All the officials of the Chinese courts in Shanghai have received notices from the Ministry of Justice to the effect that as from November, their salaries will be increased by 100 per cent as those of all the officials in the Central Government organs in Nanking.

SPECIAL FIBER MILLS URGED TO FORM BLOC

Eleven Concerns Producing Compressed Material to Be Members of Group

Judging from the epoch-making improvement realized by experts concerned in the quality of compressed staple fiber, the Rayon and Silk Control Association has decided to urge the formation of a bloc of compressed staple fiber makers by the various mills operating under this association, so as to accelerate the production of this material, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be remembered that the responsible members of the Rayon and Silk Control Association held a round-table conference with experts from the mills concerned and officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the Chuotei, Tokyo, on the morning of December 1, and that they came to a conclusion that the mills would shortly start the production of compressed staple fiber according to the respective quota of production assigned to each mill.

It is learned that compressed staple fiber is suitable for serge, socks and stockings, and that 600,000 pounds will be turned out for the first time.

The paper further reveals that the bloc in question will be made up of 11 companies, namely, the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, the Toyo Spinning Company, the Japan Synthetic Chemical Company, the Japan Spinning Company, the Teikoku Rayon Company, the Kurashiki Rayon Company, the Kokoku Rayon Company, the Japan Oil and Fat Company, the Toyo Rayon Company, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and the Fuji Spinning Company.

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BY woman, long experienced, as cook-amah or domestic help, permanent or temporary. Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 280, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOOD organizer with expert English knowledge, energetic and fully seasoned, open to accept responsible position with A-1 business or industrial establishment. Formerly managing director of a manufacturing company, also oversea business manager of a large industrial organization. Box 409, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PART-TIME work wanted by girl, university student, speaking German and English. Translating, typing and teaching experience. Box 405, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

TWO-STORY foreign style house, Nakameguro, Tokyo, high sunny location, convenient, flush toilet, modern equipments, with telephone, ¥75,000. Also for sale Steinway upright, piano, best grade and condition, brought from America. ¥5,000. Telephone Osaki 49-3735.

For Rent, Tokyo

ONE or two rooms in a foreign house, located in Shirokane, Shiba. Apply Box 402, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

HACHIOJIYAMA Honmoku. 5-room furnished foreign dwelling house with garden. Rent ¥280. Rent permit required from foreigners. Box 404, Japan Times, Yokohama.

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house, at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P. O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to [illegible] Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2817.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

WANTED by German gentleman one big or two furnished rooms with bath. Apply Box 410, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

"FUR" Asia Fur Industry, E. Semf, Tel. Omori 06-[illegible], International Apartments, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

PRESS clippings from all available dailies and weeklies, with or without translation. Apply for particulars, stating subjects desired. Kokusai Kirinuki-sha, P.O. Box 264, Tokyo Central.

TIENTSIN carpet, 9×12, superior quality, fine coffee set, Agfa 8 mm. movie camera. Box 406, Japan Times, Tokyo.

VERY fine Italian marmoreal figure. No dealers, Box 407, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COOKING range in good condition, preferably foreign make. H. Cording, 31 Negishi Asahidai, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3866 or Tokyo 22-3476.

DICTIONARY, German-French and French-German or German-English and English-German, wanted immediately. Apply with details and price. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-[illegible].

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayacho, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

BINOCULARS, microscope, piano, accorcordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shogo Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. [illegible] Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4468.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady, Japanese subject, many years, desire to give English lessons, Tokyo or Yokohama. Box [illegible], Japan Times, Yokohama.

Instruction Wanted

WANTED Japanese lessons in Yokohama. Box 687, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. [illegible], D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) [illegible], [illegible], 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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(ESTABLISHED 1873)
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Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
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Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
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TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7069.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1942

The Second Year of the War Of Greater East Asia

The first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was observed yesterday by all the belligerent nations directly concerned with, no doubt, different feelings engendered by different records of fighting during the past 12 months. For the Japanese people the record of fighting during the past year was such as to give them every satisfaction, and with their firm belief in final victory further strengthened by this record of brilliant achievements, they can face the second year of the War with absolute confidence. On the contrary, it was certainly with gloomy and disconsolate feelings that the enemy nations looked back yesterday on the past year and meditated on the colossal losses in men, material and territory which they have so far suffered in the war which they themselves unwarrantedly provoked. Consequently, it must be with no small misgiving that they face the future. The figures just published by the Japanese Army and Navy regarding the results which they have achieved during the past year are simply astounding, and we cannot but be deeply struck by the Imperial Virtues and the rare bravery and loyalty of the Japanese fighting services which rendered these unprecedented war achievements possible.

America's record of fighting during the past year has been particularly unsavoury. In many battles fought over the very extensive fighting areas, the Japanese have invariably come off victorious and the Americans have been defeated with very heavy losses in each case. This certainly caused great chagrin to the American authorities who, before the outbreak of the hostilities, used to assure their countrymen of America's easy victory over Japan in the event of war. They were naturally eager to win even a single battle before the War entered on its second year so that they might either retrieve something of their lost prestige or appease their discontented people. The unusual tenacity with which the American navy has attempted to dispute Japan's command of the seas about the Solomons since August, despite its repeated disastrous defeats, was illustrative of their increasing impatience. They were baffled in their design at every turn, and, moreover, their deceptive tactics of giving out false reports of victory at the end of each major battle in order to ward off the ire of their people are also failing them. They could deceive their people for a time by this means, but it was impossible for them to hide the truth forever from their people. Finding that the popular discontent and grievance at their mendacity was mounting as the unpalatable truth gradually leaked out, they, with a very bad grace, have only just published the correct figures regarding the heavy losses suffered by the American fleet at Pearl Harbor at the outbreak of the war a year ago! This belated American statement has proved, from point to point, the veracity of the announcement made by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters soon after that battle. After this, the American people will naturally be even more inclined to give greater credence to Japanese official announcements than to those given out by their own authorities.

In any case, the Japanese people are determined to put even greater energy and effort into the war during its second year in order to crush America and Britain completely and realize the lofty ideal of creating a new world order. Inasmuch as the attainment of this ideal is impossible unless Anglo-American influence is completely swept out of the globe, there will be closer collaboration among the Axis Powers as well as among all the peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. We are confident that the achievements even more brilliant than those which crowned our arms during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia will crown our redoubled efforts in the second year which has just been entered upon.

The New Name

As formally announced yesterday, it is eminently fitting and proper that the "Japan Times Advertiser" is to appear next year under the new name of the "Nippon Times." A name is no empty label, but a symbol which should reveal the character of the thing it denotes. The change in name of this paper, therefore, signifies a change which has taken place in the very character of the enterprise itself. It is with a sense of responsibility and also of pleasure that we welcome this new name.

The new character which this paper has come to assume can best be understood in relation to the recent changes which have taken place in the organization of this enterprise. While this paper has absorbed many competitors during the course of its long history, the most significant merger occurred shortly prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when The Japan Times, Limited, purchased and absorbed the "Japan Advertiser" and the "Japan Chronicle." It is significant that these papers, the former published in Tokyo and the latter in Kobe, represented American and British interests respectively—interests which were not only alien but which had subsequently come to be demonstrated as hostile to Japan. Through absording these papers, however, The Japan Times, Limited, corrected the anomalous situation in which Japan was being represented to the outside world by enemy interests and thus frustrated the possibility of foreign subversion of the true interests of Japan.

By this wise and far-seeing act, The Japan Times, Limited, performed an act of patriotism which redounded to the advantage of the nation. Incidentally, it also greatly enhanced the importance of the "Japan Times" and imparted to it a new character. While it is true that for nearly a half a century since its founding in 1897 this paper has ever striven to represent Japan accurately to the outside world, it has had to surmount the competition of other papers which, because of their foreign connections, were less qualified to perform the functions to which they pretended. At last, however, the "Japan Times" triumphed completely over them all to emerge as the truly representative organ of the Japanese nation. It thus became the most influential and representative foreign-language paper in all this part of the world, a paper written, edited, and managed exclusively by Japanese to reflect most accurately and completely the real Japan which has become the leading factor in the life of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It thus came to possess a national and even international character which it had not possessed before.

A new name which would clearly signify the new character of the paper was obviously in order. Although the name "Japan Times Advertiser" was temporarily utilized as an expedient, something more was patently desired—something which did not carry with it the associations of an outworn era, something which would carry the associations of the true spirit of the nation. Hence at last, with the completion of the internal reorganization of the company, there has come the decision to designate the paper itself with the new name of the "Nippon Times."

The word "Times" will convey the associations of a tradition of half a century of triumphant journalistic endeavor. The word "Nippon" will carry the connotations of a resurgent nation whose name is being spread through all the world as the symbol of a New Order. The aim of the paper, however, will remain the same, for there can be no more fitting aim than the one which has inspired it for half a century, namely, to disseminate truth and enlightenment about Japan to all the world and about all the world to Japan. With a clearer conception than ever of its unique mission, the "Japan Times Advertiser" reveals its new name, its new spirit, and its constant aim by introducing itself anew to the public as the "Nippon Times."

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, sent congratulatory messages this morning to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, the Commander of the Air Forces, the Commander of the Submarine Forces, the Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Malaya, and the Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, respectively, it was announced today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The Dominican Republic of the West Indies today declared war on Japan, it was reported from Buenos Aires.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN JAPAN MAKES PHENOMENAL ADVANCE

Government's Sociological Work Undertaken Recently Has Been Remarkably Successful

(From the Toyo Keizai)

The first social insurance in Japan was instituted in 1927, with the enactment of the health insurance law, benefiting factory hands and miners. Due to its repeated amendments, the number of insured has greatly increased. When it came into operation, only 2,000,000 persons were affected, but by the end of 1936 the number had increased to 3,000,000 and recently has reached 5,000,000.

The Government, deciding that the laws governing this and two other kinds of health insurance should be revised, introduced a bill which passed the 79th session of the Imperial Diet.

Under the revised act, "health insurance for factory hands and miners" is expected to become more widely applicable than hitherto. Workers with an annual income of ¥1,800 or less, instead of ¥1,200 or less as has hitherto been the case, are entitled to the benefits. A new provision has also been inserted in regard to family allowances. According to the revision, the insured must bear a part of the doctor's fees and of the cost entailed in the event that they receive medical treatment. This is calculated to prevent the insured from abusing the insurance benefits by way of medical consultation and treatment. Furthermore, the character of treatment to be given and the fees payable to doctors employed are fixed by an Imperial Ordinance.

The two other kinds of health insurance are the "employees" health and "national health insurance." As the name implies, the employees' health insurance is intended for salaried employees at business houses and offices. This came into force in June, 1940. However, both these health insurances do not differ materially from each other, except for the difference in the amount of allowances and in the method of their payment. Moreover, as from April, 1943, the "employees' health insurance" and the "health insurance" will be incorporated under the title "health insurance."

Applicability Increased

When so coordinated the new system of health insurance will be applied, on principle, to any factory, mine, shop or office where five or more workers are regularly employed. But employees whose annual income is more than ¥1,800, who are employed only temporarily, who are already benefited by seamen's insurance, and employees otherwise specified by an Imperial Ordinance are excepted. Even those who are otherwise entitled are excepted during the period in which they are benefited by national health insurance.

As to the benefits to which the insured are entitled in the event that they are laid off from work owing to an injury, illness (including childbirth) or death, are included medical treatment given for a period of six months (in which case the insured is to bear a part of the consultation fees and treatment cost), medical allowance given for the period of six months (in which case regular staff members insured are given 50% of the fixed pay and the others 60%), funeral expense of not less than ¥30 but equal to a month's wage), childbirth expense (¥30), and childbirth allowance for the period of four weeks before and six weeks after childbirth (in which case the allowance is at the rate of 60% of the daily wage). There are also benefits given to the family dependents of the insured. The insurance expenditure is partly borne by the Government treasury and partly paid out of the premium. Half of the premium is borne by the insured and the remaining half by the employer. The premium to be borne by the insured is not to exceed 3% of his daily wages, any excess of this amount being born by the employer. The insurers are, as before, the Government and the health insurance guilds.

Became Effective in 1938

The national health insurance became effective as from July, 1938, in accordance with the law concerning national health insurance promulgated in April of that year, to benefit people engaged, on a medium or small-scale wage, in industry or commerce in the cities and inhabitants of the fishing and agricultural villages. The necessity for this kind of social insurance arose from the fact that in Japan the inhabitants of the fishing and rural villages had not up to that time been given the benefit of medical treatment. For example, according to an investigation made in 1936, the number of doctors in the "cities" was 12.7 per 10,000 people.

Chief among the distinctive features of this insurance are (1) that, since the national health insurance guilds are the only insurers, this system is free from such intricate procedures as are common to other kinds of health insurance under Government control, (2) that the families of guild members are also entitled to the insurance benefits and (3) that the insured must bear a part of the expense entailed, so that the evil practice of receiving more medical treatment than is necessary may be avoided.

Many People Benefited

The revised national health insurance is applicable widely to the people at large, excepting those who are already insured under some other system of social insurance. The benefits accruing from this insurance are limited to medical treatment and allowances to be given in the event of illnesses or injuries of guild members or their families. The benefits given in the event of childbirth or death, are left to the option of each insurance guild. Insurance expenses entailed are covered almost entirely by guild members, the subsidy from the Government treasury being extremely limited. The insurers are, on principle, national health insurance guilds, but non-commercial corporate juridical persons may stand as proxy for such guilds.

Under the revised system of health insurance, the combined number of insured for health insurance and employees' health insurance is 5,700,000, but by the end of 1943, 5,000,000 more is expected to be added to this number. When the families of the insured are included, the number will swell to something like 20,000,000. The number insured under the national health insurance is a little over 6,000,000 at present, but the authorities estimate the number of persons to be newly insured in 1943 at about 13,750,000. In two or three years all the 40,000,000 persons of the agricultural districts in Japan Proper will be benefited. If the Government plan materializes, as no doubt it will, one form or another of health insurance in a few years will be applied virtually to the entire population of Japan Proper.

Liability Insurance

In addition to the three kinds of health insurance mentioned above is the workers' compensation and liability insurance that came into force in January 1932. The Government brought this insurance into existence, taking into consideration the responsibility of employers borne under the so-called regulations concerning compensation.

The regulations for compensation provided under the factory law and the mining law are said to have heralded social insurance in this country. The regulations concerning miners date from 1905 when the mining law came into force. The reason for this early birth of the mining regulations in question is that disasters befalling miners attracted public attention as the first labor problem in Japan. Toward the end of the Meiji era, when Japan's industry expanded suddenly and enormously, a similar problem suggested itself in regard to factory workers. Thus with the enactment of the factory law in 1911, similar regulations for compensation was enacted, and consequently regulations came to be applied also to other enterprises fraught with danger, such as railway transportation engineering, and the building trades.

Under the compensation system thus adopted insured workers were entitled, in the event of being laid off from work through an injury sustained or an illness contracted while on duty, or in case of death, medical expense and a recuperation allowance (at the rate of 60 per cent of there wages per day) or an allowance to the surviving members of their families (equivalent to 400 days' wages) and funeral expense (equivalent to 30 days' wages), as the case might be. The maximum period during which medical treatment and a recuperation allowance may be received was three years under the factory and the mining laws, and one under the compensation law. In the event the insured workers require medical treatment for a longer period, the employer was freed from liability for further payment of compensation by the final payment of wages equivalent to 540 days' pay. In the event the insured workers were not completely cured of their injury or illness, they were entitled to 180 days' wages by way of compensation, and also to traveling expense when it was deemed necessary for them to go home.

Was Burden on Employers

It is not difficult to imagine that the regulations for compensation as they stood were a source of a heavy tax on employers. The workers' compensation and liability insurance law was made to supply this deficiency. But application of this law was, as it still is today, compulsory only in the case of engineering and architectural works undertaken by contract. This was due to the fact that, engineering and architectural works being of a temporary nature, the business man concerned could not afford to undertake liability for compensation for any length of time, and also to the fact that there was then, as now, no relation of employment between the laborers employed in an enterprise and the man who started that enterprise, the whole work being done by a series of contracts—a fact which necessitated the establishment of a State-managed system of compensation and liability insurance.

This compensation and liability insurance is applicable only in cases where insured workers need a rest of not less than three days or medical expense of not less then five yen owing to an injury sustained or an illness contracted while on duty. All compensation for injuries or illnesses requiring less rest or medical expense must be paid independently of Government help.

Seamen's Insurance

Then there is seamen's insurance which came into force as from June, 1940. Although it was long overdue as compared to the "health insurance" intended for land workers, this system of insurance is worthy of note as the first superannuation and disability insurance in Japan. As a short-term insurance, this system is applicable to seamen who constitute the crews of vessels having a gross tonnage of 20 or more tons, provided their annual individual income does not exceed ¥1,800. The insured persons are entitled to benefits including medical treatment and an allowance at the rate of 60% of their daily wage. In this regard this insurance does not differ materially from the various kinds of health insurance already mentioned. But the main difference lies in the fact that seamen's insurance can also be a superannuation and invalid's insurance.

As a superannuation and invalid's insurance, this system is applicable to all seamen who work on vessels of 20 tons gross or more, irrespective of their salaries. The insured is entitled to an old age annuity, disability annuity, invalid's benefits, or voluntary withdrawal benefits, in the event that they become too old, become invalids, or withdraw from service, as the case may be. In the event of death, their survivors are entitled to allowances.

According to the provisions of this insurance, (1) insurees of not less than 15 years' standing, who are more than 50 years of age and have retired from service are entitled to an old age pension, (2) invalids who have been insured for not less than three years and not more than 15 years and who have ceased to be insurees are entitled to voluntary withdrawal benefits according to the years of service, and (3) the survivor of an insuree who dies after having been insured for not less than three years is entitled to an allowance amounting to three times the average monthly pay of the deceased (in which case the minimum allowance is ¥100). The rate of the old age annuity is, in the case of a seaman who was insured for not less than 15 years but not more than 16 years, 25% of the average annual total of the pay he received during the whole insured term, the rate of increase for longer service being one per cent of his average annual pay for each year of service.

Same With Invalid's Annuity

The invalid's annuity is calculated in the same way for each year of service. The invalid's annuity is calculated in the same way as the old age annuity mentioned above, while the invalid's allowance is equal in amount to seven times the average monthly pay he received during the whole insured term. In the case of an insuree of not less than 15 years' standing, who died without receiving an old age annuity or an invalid's annuity, his survivor is entitled to a lump sum equivalent to a five years' total of the old age annuity or the invalid's annuity. Half of the premium is paid by the insured and the other half by the owners of the vessels. The Government treasury bears 20% of all expenditure other than incidentals arising from injuries or illnesses of insured workers, as well as all office expenses.

The seamen's insurance opened a new vista in the domain of social insurance in Japan. In March, 1941 a new law concerning workers' annuity insurance was promulgated, and was partially put into operation is from January, 1942. But regulations concerning insurance benefits and the way in which expenses are to be borne are not yet in force. This kind of insurance hardly differs from the seamen's long-term insurance. The only difference is this, that in the workers' annuity insurance those who were insured for not less than 20 (instead of 15) years and who are not less than 55 (instead of 50) years of age are entitled to an annuity, and in the event that insurees of not less than 20 years' standing die without receiving an old age annuity or an invalid's annuity, their survivors are entitled to a 10-year annuity (instead of a single sum) equivalent to half the amount of the annuity to which the deceased was entitled.

The foregoing is a cursory survey of social insurance in Japan. But it indicates the government's untiring efforts to enhance the welfare of the workers.

IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS MADE IN TEN YEARS BY MANCHOUKUO

Full of Stamina and Eager to Work Hard, This Country Can Look Forward to Brilliant Future

By BUNROKU YOSHIOKA
(From Contemporary Japan)

Bunroku Yoshioka is one of the veteran correspondents of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun. Well versed in China Affairs, he now occupies the position of East Asiatic editor of the same paper. Among his publications are Gendai Shina to Sho-kaiseki (Present Day China and Chiang Kai-shek), Sho-seiken wa Donaru (What Will Become of the Chiang Regime?) and Gendai Shina Jimbutsu-ron (Men of Present Day China).

Part I

Once a backward region of China, Manchoukuo in a decade has grown to become a miracle of the twentieth century. Through State planning, this youthful country has already organized itself into a modern nation. The rapid industrial development and agricultural improvement have opened for it a new era of economic prosperity. Poverty has languished, standard of living has been improved and national consciousness has become solidified. Manchoukuo's swift stride not only shows the constructive ability of Japan, but also points out the basic benefit to be derived from corporate living. The source of Japan's present policy of establishing a mutual prosperity sphere embracing Greater East Asia is to be found in the fruitful Tokyo-Hsinking understanding.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident heralded a new political awakening in East Asia. Without paying any attention to the opposition of International Powers, Japan prosecuted its Manchurian campaign to evolve a new East Asiatic conception. The leaders of Manchuria, realizing the good intention of Japan, offered their collaboration. And this marked the rise of the spirit of mutual cooperation and interdependence in this part of the world. With the founding of the autonomous State of Manchoukuo, Japan began to extend all possible assistance to it, and as a result, the new country within a short period of ten years rehabilitated its national life in a satisfactory manner.

Stability Restored

Before the China Affair began, Manchoukuo had become so stable that its stability propelled the appearance of a general feeling for consummating an East Asiatic harmony. But the non-compromising attitude of the Chiang Kai-shek administration created confusion in the natural flow of life in East Asia. And when the Loukuochiao incident developed into an undeclared war between Japan and China, the former came to the conclusion that endurable peace and security could not be attained without eliminating the interference of Britain and the United States from affairs concerning East Asia. Therefore, it will be observed that, while the founding of Manchoukuo served as an incentive for regional co-existence and co-prosperity, the protraction of the China Affair stimulated the need of extending that policy to the continent, with a view to accomplishing a new order in East Asia, free from alien intervention. Meanwhile, the Anglo-American nations utilizing the Chungking regime continued to obstruct the fruition of this legitimate hemispheric accord, and as a consequence, the Pacific war broke out.

It is clear that the perpetuation of regional homogeneity in Greater East Asia is of vital importance to maintain the independence and security of this part of the world. It goes without saying that Japan, Manchoukuo and China are propitiously situated to form jointly the nucleus of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this connection, it must be noted that the relations between Japan, Manchoukuo and China and their future development will constitute a decisive factor in the growth of this new life.

Joint Declaration

The basic relations that must exist among Japan, Manchoukuo and China are explicitly stipulated in the joint declaration issued by the three countries on the occasion of the formation of the Nanking Government. In this historic document, the three nations pledged themselves to extend mutual aid to one another and share in the obligations for the construction of a new order in East Asia. Following the start of the Pacific war, both Nanking and Hsinking, endorsing Japan's policy of regional cooperation, declared that they would collaborate with Tokyo to establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia. Hence, the present relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and Nanking-controlled China are hinged on identical policies.

It may be said that the understanding among Tokyo, Hsinking and Nanking has become harmonious, because it revolves round the ideal of a larger family system—a system which also forms the fundamental basis of regulating the relations with all the member-nations of the south. The administrative structures of Hsinking and Nanking transparently disclose that Tokyo is not trying to impose any imperialistic policy, but is endeavoring to evolve a common unity of purpose to insure mutual safety and advancement. In view of this fact, the participation of the southern countries in the movement for promoting co-existence and co-prosperity would yield wholesome benefit to them, offering, at the same time, just opportunities to secure their proper places in the new order of things which are slowly emerging.

Chungking Must Be Destroyed

The increasing solidarity of the Nanking administration under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei has already brought about a noteworthy change in the outlook of the continent toward Japan. It is, however, deplorable that the Chungking regime, reposing confidence on the ultimate victory of the Anglo-American oligarchy, is deliberately hindering the return of normalcy to China. Its alignment with Britain and the United States is contrary to the common ideal of the Orient, and as such, it should be regarded as a subversive agreement to prolong chaos and disorder in China. It is for this reason that Japan is determined to destroy its hold over the unoccupied territory. Now that Chungking has been isolated and the prospect of an Anglo-American victory appears to be more than problematic, there is every reason to believe that the entire China will sooner or later come to appreciate the cooperative intention of Japan, thereby contributing its rightful share to the promotion of mutual prosperity among the nations of Greater East Asia.

The Empire of Manchoukuo, by virtue of the joint defense protocol concluded with Japan in 1932, has become the latter's partner in defending the northern front line of East Asia. In pursuance of this protocol, both nations have recognized that any threat to the territory or to the peace of either of these countries constitutes at the same time a threat to the safety and existence of the other, and so they have agreed to cooperate in the maintenance of their mutual security, it being understood that such Japanese Forces as may be necessary for the purpose must be stationed in Manchoukuo. In this manner, Japan has given a definite undertaking to protect the integrity of Manchoukuo from any outside aggression. It shows Japan's sincerity toward its northern partner.

The geographical position of Manchoukuo permits it to become a defense State. As it is located on the border of Soviet Russia, it can be called the "near West" of East Asia. The steady growth of racial harmony and the expansion of industries and economic and agricultural enterprises have enabled it to become a model State in East Asia. In 1932, when the outline of economic reconstruction was made public, it was stated that a sound and vigorous development of national economy would be insured by exercising proper control over capitalism. The current economic progress of Manchoukuo gives practical proof of that statement.

Nature of Progress

During the past decade Manchoukuo experienced two constructional stages. The first half of the last ten years was a sort of preparatory national planning stage. In this period Manchoukuo had to implement measures to eradicate the influence of earlier militarism, establish a State structure and an administrative machinery and reform political and economic systems. During the latter five years it executed a five-year plan for industrial development and tolerably succeeded in reaching the planned figure. At the present moment, it is not only meeting its defense requirements but is also supplying Japan with war materials. The second five-year industrial development plan, which was adopted last year, has considerably expanded its productive capacity.

Although Manchoukuo has not yet organized a national political body, the Concordia Association is functioning as the political organ of the people and the Government. It is charged with the task of realizing racial harmony and promoting the political and economic welfare of the populace. Its deliberations form the medium for conveying the popular will to the Government on the one hand and the will of the Government to the people on the other. In general, its structure resembles that of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Japan. The Concordia Association has played and is playing a remarkable role in the forward march of Manchoukuo.

An Obliging Cuss

The manager of a hotel, finding that a guest had departed without paying his hotel bill, wrote him: "My dear Sir: Will you please send the amount of your bill, and oblige," etc.

To this the addressee wrote politely: "My dear Mr. Manager: The amount of my bill is a hundred and ten dollars. Yours respectfully."